

Weather
Misty but rather fine weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 82.5 and the minimum 51.4 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 69 and 55.6.

THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

Today's paper consists of
40 pages in four sections

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1919

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ITALY WITHDRAWS FROM PEACE CONFERENCE AS RESULT OF WILSON STATEMENT

KIAOCHOW QUESTION IS BEING DISCUSSED BY THREE POWERS

Wilson, Lloyd George And Clemenceau Dealing With Problem

JAPAN INSISTENT

Declares Decision Must Be Arrived At Before Versailles Meeting

TREATY POINTS UP

Details Are Threshed Out At Further Sessions Of Big Four

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, April 22.—President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau today discussed the Kiaochow question, which the Japanese insist must be solved before the German delegates arrive at Versailles.

The discussion did not result in a decision of the problem, a thorough examination of which was confined to a few experts, who are expected to submit a compromised proposal very shortly.

Disputed Points Taken Up At Session Of Big Four

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Wireless from Lyons, April 23.—The Council of Four went into session at the Peace Conference on Wednesday morning with the question of the Adriatic for consideration. Mr. Balfour took the place of Mr. Lloyd George, who went to London on Monday.

Mr. Baker, American Secretary for War, and Mr. Hugh Wallace, the new American Ambassador to Paris, arrived in Paris on Tuesday.

The Council of Four is considering the economic question of permitting Germany to have certain details before the Peace Treaty becomes effective with a revision of the blockade regulations to that extent, and it is understood that the prospects are good for favorable action. The Members of the Economic Council are also considering a plan for the conservation of coal supplies. Belgium has been asked to name the Belgian delegates who will sit on the Commission.

It is stated that a satisfactory agreement has been reached regarding the Rhine frontiers.

The committee appointed to examine credentials for the Peace Conference held its first meeting on Monday, and elected Mr. Jules Cambon President of the Committee. During the examination of the credentials of various delegates many were found inadequate or incomplete, some not showing that delegates were entitled to vote.

The final and definite conclusion, reduced to writing after weeks of negotiations, shows that one hundred billion gold marks is the sum that Germany must pay to the Allied and Associated Governments for loss and damage caused during the war, plus some other billions which are to be determined by a special commission on which Germany will be represented. Payment of the larger amount will be divided into three separate amounts, the first twenty billions to be paid within two years and the second forty billions during thirty years beginning with 1921. A third forty billions will be paid at such time as the Commission shall determine.

CHINESE LAW TO APPLY TO ENEMY SUBJECTS

Proposed Measure Also Is To Include Citizens Of States Newly Formed

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, April 26.—At a Cabinet meeting on Thursday it was decided to request the President to issue a mandate saying that enemy subjects in future would be subject to Chinese law in all respects, and also the subjects of newly formed states.

Western Siberia Aroused And Sets Forces Moving To Wipe Out Bolshevism

Masses, Embittered By Slaughter Are Organized To Exterminate Reds, Says Observer After Journey Through Districts Freed Of Oppression

By Olive Gilbreath
Vladivostok, April 17.—To journey from Vladivostok, across the varying political zones of Siberia, to the Perm front beyond the Urals is to receive a very salutary correction of perspective. The most permanent and outstanding impression of the five thousand miles is, without question, the sense of deepening hatred and antagonism toward Bolshevism as one nears the Urals. In fact, the conclusion to which the observers is forced is that a man's antagonism toward Bolshevism is directly proportionate to his contact with Bolshevism.

There are still men who believe in "letting the disease run its course" or that "it is a people's revolt against tyranny," but they are for the most part men in East Siberia or North America, happily apart and secure from its practices. The men of Russia and Western Siberia think differently. With them it is not theory; it is murder, robbery and violence. And the reaction against it is bitter, intense and, at last, the most hopeful sign on this side of the world is that resistance is being organized, with a sub-structure of steel.

Misunderstanding In Vladivostok
Of Russia and Siberia, Vladivostok perhaps least understands the Russian situation. Neither foreign, nor pure Russian, with its sympathies intensely involved, and at the same time the point from whence the attack and ruin which old Russia has suffered, it has little reason to comprehend. Harbin, too, is out of the pale. And now, even through the broad acres of Semenov's bailiwick, where in April and May of 1918 the only

genuine fight against Bolshevism was in progress, the interest in the price of sugar and the profit on boots seems to have supplanted any active interest in the enemy. Ataman Semenov is reviewing troops and smart Cossack officers and Burians line the station platforms but there is no movement of soldiers toward the front, or signs of mobilization orders being obeyed, the Semenov principle being at sword points with the Kolchak government, its next door neighbor, the organizer of Bolshevism.

Up to this point is practical indifference to the anti-Bolshevik resistance. In the region of Krasnoyarsk, your train may even run into sporadic fighting between Czechs and the Red Guard who have always had a stronghold in Krasnoyarsk. With Omak the atmosphere changes and from Omak on to the front, the world is anti-Bolshevik, fairly and squarely. At Omak volunteers and the mobilized are drilling in the cathedral square, receiving their colors or entraining for Ufa or Perm. There is a sense of organization; officers, both British and Russian, tell you that the army is going well. They tell you at Omak, but from Omak on, as Mongol faces at the stations disappear to be supplanted by true Russian-red beards or fair types—and the pine forests deepen into the impenetrable forests of European Russia, veiled in snow and impenetrable beyond a few yards—you need not be told. The change in spirit is apparent everywhere. Here, at last, you know that it is

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CANTONESE GUILD TO SUE THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Will Bring Action In Consular Court To Compel Issuance Of License

An interesting case will be filed tomorrow with the Court of Consuls against the Shanghai Municipal Council by the Cantonese Guild, it was learned late last night. Two of the most prominent lawyers of the Shanghai bar have been engaged to conduct the case for the plaintiffs. The case was filed on the ground that the Council had refused to grant a license to the club under the usual conditions.

Sometime ago there was a quarrel among the members of the club and upon complaint of certain members of the club the license originally given to the organization was withdrawn by the Council. Now that the quarrel has ended, the members seek to secure a new license, which the Council would grant only under the condition that the premises be accessible to police officers at any time. The members of the club have refused to grant this condition.

Details Still Lacking On U.S. Victory Loan

Final Arrangements For Subscriptions To Be Made As Soon As Possible

Local banks and the Liberty Loan Committee are still awaiting further details of the Victory Loan in order to complete all arrangements for the taking of subscriptions to the new issue. The extent of the information received to date is that which came to the International Banking Corporation, stating the interest to be 4 percent and the time of maturity four years. Added information, as regards the tax exemption limits, etc., is desired. Telegrams of inquiry have been sent to the Treasury Department and the American Legation, and as soon as replies are received final arrangements will be made with the banks and announcement of the plans of subscription will be made.

BISHOP BASHFORD DIES WHILE IN CALIFORNIA

Author Of 'Awakening Of China' Was Well Known Throughout Country

News of the death of Bishop James Whitford Bashford, author of "China—An Interpretation" has been received here. His death occurred at Pasadena on March 29.

Bishop Bashford was known throughout China as a preacher, an author, a man. In 1907 and 1908 he organized the China Centennial Thank Offering, resulting in the contribution of \$500,000 to be used for missionary work in this country. During the famine of 1907 he assisted in organizing relief work. Bishop Bashford was probably best known as an author. His "Awakening of China" brought him into prominence as one of the foremost interpreters of politics, economics and religion in China. He also wrote "China and Methodism," "God's Missionary Plan for the World," "China—An Interpretation," and others.

He was born at Fayette, Wisconsin, in 1849.

Cotton Consumption Statement Is Issued

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, April 22.—The consumption of cotton in March amounted to 433,720 bales, and lint 10,358 bales, according to an announcement by the Census Bureau.

PEKING DENIES REPORT OF ACTION BY DR. KOO

Officially Affirms His Attitude Toward Japan At Peace Conference Has Not Changed

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, April 26.—Reuter's Agency is officially requested to state that the report of Dr. Wellington Koo's engagement to Tsao Ju-lin's daughter is untrue. Furthermore Wellington Koo's attitude toward the Japanese question remains unchanged.

Cooks Rarely Have An Appetite For The Meal They Prepare For Others



—Dorling in New York Tribune.

Three Steamers With Repatriated Germans Arrive In Marseilles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Marseilles, April 21.—The steamers Novara, Nore and Atreus with 1,800 Germans deported from China in charge of a British naval detachment, have arrived.

The s.s. Novara, bringing the staffs of the German College in Shanghai and the Deutsch-Asiatic Bank and also a number of merchants, Consular officials and missionaries, has been brought to port to disembark.

Two Chinese officials are in charge of the repatriation arrangements. The s.s. Nore will come into harbor tomorrow while s.s. Atreus will continue the voyage.

Formal Charge Made Against Local Editor

Action Against Mr. Yeh Chu-chang Is Remanded For Week

Mr. Yeh Chu-chang, editor of the Republican Daily News, was formally charged yesterday in the Mixed Court with inciting the murder of the Tschun of Hunan, General Chang Ching-yao. He was released on Tls. 500 shop security, and the case remanded for a week upon the application of counsel for the defense.

The charge was based on an article which appeared in the paper on April 16 and was brought by the Settlement police. Sub-inspector T. P. Givens of the special secret service department conducted the case for the prosecution. The defendant was represented by Mr. John Hays and Mr. Kukuiki. Japanese Assessor Hayashide and Magistrate Tsang heard the case.

Saturday Club Hears Sidelights On War

Medical Adviser To American General Staff And Red Cross Official Among Speakers

The Saturday Club tiffin held at the Carlton yesterday when four prominent speakers gave addresses proved to be one of the most interesting as well as largely attended sessions of the year. Well over 100 guests were present, a considerable proportion being women.

The speakers of the day were Lt.-Col. Robert L. Dickinson, chief medical adviser to the General Staff at Washington during the war; Bishop Logan H. Root, of Hankow; President H. L. Slocock, of West China University; and Major George W. Simmons, special commissioner of the American Red Cross War Board, who is returning home from Siberia and has done signal service with the organization in France and Italy. The talks covered a wide range of subjects and were most appreciatively received. Mr. Yang Tcheng, Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, presided over the meeting and introduced the speakers.

Speaking on "War's Contributions to the Science of Medicine and Surgery," Lt.-Col. Dickinson drew an analogy between the situation in America and China and pointed out the applicability of many of the changes found necessary in the States to the medical field in this country.

Needs Are Made Plain

"It took a world war to awake the profession to the needs of the time," Lt.-Col. Dickinson said. The medical survey made necessary in America by the war meant a taking of stock of all the country's resources in that line. The survey showed that one

out of four surgeons had a good hospital experience, while the hospital experience of medical men was at an even smaller percentage. The result was that a comprehensive, intensive campaign of drilling of these unpracticed men of the profession began and now it is possible to say just what needs to be done to bring hospital work up to the highest efficiency. The same constructive program applies to China, the speaker said, and in the future Peking will have its Johns Hopkins, there will be extensive research work and large municipal hospitals. As an instance of the great cry of China today for medical and surgical men of modern training, Lt.-Col. Dickinson stated that in Foochow there was need for 100 doctors while there are but 11 in the field. He cited the overabundance of doctors in many sections of America and other countries in arguing for the more equal distribution of the world's available supply of medical men.

Taught Great Lesson

The war taught a great lesson in industrial hygiene, he stated. Industry and labor were for the first time required to stand for examination in this respect and standards had been set and a record established which meant great advancement. The great need for public education in health matters was another thing brought out by the war. In conclusion Lt.-Col. Dickinson pointed to the new realization of the power of public opinion for effecting medical

(Continued on Page 4)

PRESIDENT WILSON TELLS SOLUTION OF ADRIATIC PROBLEM

In Formal Statement Says Italian Demands Must Be Moderated

CAN'T HAVE FIUME

Disputed Port Belongs As Outlet For Smaller States In Balkans

ISSUES REMINDERS

America Will Make Peace Only On Principles Of Fourteen Points

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 26.—Reuter's Agency learns that owing to a statement which appeared in the Paris press on the 22nd from President Wilson the Italian delegation has decided that it is unable to take a further part in the Peace Conference and is leaving Paris.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, April 23.—A message dated Paris, April 21, states:

President Wilson this afternoon, in the first statement dealing directly with a controverted question before the Peace Conference, issued an official statement dealing with the Adriatic problem. In issuing the statement the President let it be known what he desired once again to call attention to, the fact that there were certain well defined principles which have been accepted by the peoples of the world as the basis of a lasting peace. The United States simply recalled this in order that there should be no deviation from those principles.

The statement, as issued, was as follows:

Text Of Statement

In view of the capital importance of the questions affected and in order to throw all possible light upon what is involved in their settlement, I hope that the following statement will contribute to the final formation of opinion and to a satisfactory solution.

When Italy entered the war she entered upon the basis of a definite, private understanding with Great Britain and France, now known as the Pact of London. Since that time the whole face of circumstance has been altered. Many other powers, great and small, have entered the struggle, with no knowledge of that private understanding. The Austro-Hungarian Empire, then the enemy of Europe and at whose expense the Pact of London was to be kept in the event of victory, has gone to pieces and no longer exists. Not only that, the several parts of that empire, it is now agreed by Italy and all her Associates, are to be erected into independent states and associated in a league of nations, not with those who were recently our enemies, but with Italy herself and the great Powers that stood with Italy in the great war for liberty. We are to establish their liberty as well as our own. They are to be among the smaller states whose interests are henceforth to be scrupulously safeguarded as the interests of the most powerful states.

Principles Clearly Defined

The war was ended; moreover, by proposing to Germany an armistice and peace which should be founded on certain clearly defined principles which should set up a new order of right and justice. Upon those principles the peace with Germany has been conceived, not only, but formulated. Upon those principles it will be ex-

central. We cannot ask the great body of Powers to propose and effect peace with Austria, and establish a new basis of independence and right in the states which originally constituted the Austro-Hungarian Empire and in the states of the Balkan group on principles of another kind. We must apply the same principles to the settlement of Europe in those quarters that we have applied in the peace with Germany. It was upon the explicit avowal of those principles that the initiative for peace was taken. It is upon them that the whole structure of peace must rest.

Peace Must Be Outlet

If these principles are to be adhered to, Fiume must serve as the outlet and inlet of the commerce, not of Italy, but of the lands to the north and northeast of that port: Hungary, Bohemia, Rumania and the states of the new Jugo-Slavic group. To assign Fiume to Italy would be to create the feeling that we had deliberately put the port upon which all these countries chiefly depend for their access to the Mediterranean in the hands of a Power of which it did not form an integral part and whose sovereignty, if set up there, must inevitably seem foreign, not domestic or identified with the commercial and industrial life of the regions which the port must serve. It is for that reason, no doubt, that Fiume was not included in the Pact of London but there is definitely assigned to the Croats.

Purposes That Were Planned

And the reason why the line of the Pact of London swept about many of the islands of the eastern coast of the Adriatic and around the portion of the Dalmatian Coast which lies most open to that sea was only that here and there on those islands and here and there on that coast there are bodies of people of Italian blood and connections but also, and no doubt chiefly, because it was felt that it was necessary for Italy to have a foothold amidst the channels of the eastern Adriatic in order that she might make her own coast safe against the naval aggression of Austria-Hungary. But Austria-Hungary no longer exists. It is proposed that the fortifications which the Austrian Government constructed there shall be razed and permanently destroyed. It is part, also, of the new plan of European order which centers in the League of Nations, that the new states erected shall accept a limitation of armaments, which puts aggression out of the question. There can be no question of the unfair treatment of the groups of Italian people there because adequate guarantees will be given, under international sanction, of the equal and equitable treatment of all racial or national minorities.

In brief, every question associated with this settlement wears a new aspect, a new aspect given it by the very victory for right for which Italy has made the supreme sacrifice of blood and treasure. Italy, along with the four other Great Powers, has become one of the chief trustees of the new order which she has played so honorable a part in establishing.

Ancient Unity Restored

And on the north and northeast her natural frontiers are completely restored, along the whole sweep of the Alps from northwest to southeast to the very end of the Isthmus Peninsula, including all the great

water-shed within which Trieste and Pola lie and all the fair regions whose face nature has turned towards the great peninsula upon which the historic life of the Latin people has been worked out through centuries of famous story ever since Rome was first set upon her seven hills. Her ancient unity is restored. Her lines are extinct to the great walls which are her natural defense. It is within her choice to be surrounded by friends: to exhibit to the newly liberated peoples across the Adriatic that noblest quality of greatness, magnanimity, friendly generosity, the preference of justice over interest.

The nations associated with her, the nations that know nothing of the Pact of London or of any other special understanding that lies at the beginning of the great struggle, and who have made their supreme sacrifice also in the interest, not of natural advantage or defense, but of the settled peace of the world, now unite with her other associates in urging her to assume a leadership which cannot be a mistake in the new order of Europe. America is Italy's friend. Her people are drawn, millions strong, from Italy's own fair country-sides. She is linked in blood as well as in affection with the Italian people. Such ties can never be broken. And America was privileged, by the generous commission of her associates in the war, to initiate the peace we are about to consummate—to initiate it upon terms she had herself formulated, and in which I was her spokesman. The commission is upon her to ensure every decision she takes a part in with those principles. She can do nothing else. She trusts Italy, and in her trust believes that Italy will ask nothing of her that cannot be made unmistakably consistent with those sacred obligations. Interests are now not in question, but the rights of peoples, of states, new and old, of liberated peoples and peoples whose rulers have never accounted them worthy of right; above all, the right of the world to peace and to such settlements of interests as shall make peace secure.

These, and these only, are the principles for which America has fought. These, and these only, are the principles upon which she can consent to make peace. Only upon these principles, she hopes and believes, will the people of Italy ask her to make peace.

(Signed) Woodrow Wilson.

Koreans In America Appeal For Support

Resolution Of Protest To Be Forwarded To People Of Japan

(Reuters Agency War Service) Philadelphia, April 22.—Korean delegates from the United States and Hawaii have held a congress here and have issued a plea for the support and sympathy of the American people in the attempt of Korea to gain freedom and independence.

A resolution was adopted and will be sent to the Japanese people protesting against Japanese rule in Korea.

TWO PASSENGER SHIPS ARRIVE AT MIDNIGHT

Empress Comes From Vancouver And Ecuador Here On Way To States

Tenders from two trans-Pacific liners, the Empress of Russia in from Vancouver and the Ecuador from Hongkong, arrived at the Customs Jetty shortly before midnight. Both steamers sail today, the Ecuador tender leaving at one o'clock and the Empress tender departing from the Customs Jetty two hours later.

The Empress brought 150 passengers from Vancouver and ports including Mr. H. S. Hongberg, wife and child; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Eichwald, Captain P. W. Clifton, Shanghai boy who returns after three years at the front; Mrs. J. C. Winters, Mr. E. H. Everett, United States Postal Agent, Miss B. Collinsworth, Miss F. M. Blair, Mrs. F. L. Macdonald and Mrs. E. Stewart.

Miss Margaret Wolfson, Red Cross nurse who went to France from Manila, is a through passenger as is also Mrs. G. M. Jackson.

Ruth Law On Ecuador

Miss Ruth Law, American aviator, a through passenger on the Ecuador but did not come to Shanghai from Woonsoong last night because of the scarcity of hotel accommodations. Miss Law, or Mrs. Ruth Law, Oliver as she is registered, comes in on the tender arriving this morning at nine o'clock. She leaves this afternoon.

Among the passengers on the Ecuador for this port were Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Gessler, Mrs. S. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Norbury, Mrs. G. E. Heilbrunn, Mr. Victor Gensburger and Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Jones.

Tiffin And Dinner To Admiral Rodgers

Foreign Office And General Lu Give Luncheon And Admiral Lang Dinner Tomorrow

The Chinese Foreign Office and General Lu Yung-hsian will give a tiffin at the Foreign Office tomorrow in honor of Admiral Rodgers of the U.S. Asiatic fleet and in the evening Admiral K. K. Lang will tender the visiting Admiral a dinner at the Carlton. A luncheon to Admiral Rodgers will be given aboard the Chinese flagship on Tuesday.

New Brevities

Mr. K. E. Newman, the police legal adviser, is leaving for home on leave today.

Mr. Charles Thompson, formerly of the Standard Oil Company of New York, Shanghai, is returning to Shanghai after serving with the Chinese Labor Corps. He has been reinstated in his office here.

A memorial service will be held at the office of the Christian Literature Society this afternoon at three o'clock in honor of the late Dr. Timothy Richard.

The marriage of Mr. Holger Dreyer of Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co., Peking and Miss Henrietta Francisca, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Quen, Jr., of Chefoo, will take place at the Danish Legation on May 7, it is announced.

Mr. M. Reader Harris, who has been active service during the four years of the war, will join the legal firm of Messrs. White-Cooper and Master. Mr. Harris has obtained the rank of major and was also awarded the Military Cross. He was admitted to the Shanghai British Supreme Court bar in 1911.

An exhibition of beautiful paintings by the American painter, A. W. Best, will be shown at the Palace Hotel this week. Mr. Best is of the same school as the British artist Alma Tadema and is noted for his successful realism. One of the best works shown is "The Turkish Slave Market," a grim study.

The board of directors of the Tebong Rubber and Tapioca Estate, Ltd., have decided to recommend at the forthcoming annual general meeting the payment of a dividend of Tael 0.50 per share for the year ended January 31, 1919.

The sum of \$3,871,519 worth of business was done during the year ended December 31, 1918, by the Commercial Press, according to the report of Director Chang Cho-sung at the annual meeting of the company yesterday. An interim dividend of 17 percent was declared. The business during 1918 showed an increase over the previous year by 2.42 percent and during the period

389 different kinds of books were added to the stock of the company.

Because of family dispute among the descendants of the late Sheng Kung-pao, the annual meeting of the shareholders of the China Steam Navigation Company scheduled to take place today has been postponed. Litigation between the several sons of the family is now pending in the Mixed Court, which has ordered that the family safe be kept locked before the decision in the case. The late Sheng Kung-pao held about a quarter of the shares issued by the company.

Forty-one Chinese caught in a gambling raid made on a house at 104 Fokien Road Friday night were called for trial at the Mixed Court yesterday. None appeared and their bail of \$5 each was forfeited. The proprietor of the place was ordered to pay a fine of \$50 or go to jail for a month. A quantity of gambling paraphernalia and about \$100 in money was confiscated.

The funeral procession of the late Mr. Liu Jen-shih, former Tschun of Hunan, will take place this afternoon at one o'clock. The coffin will be placed in the Hunan Guild temporary.

Several Shanghai schools and institutions will participate in the procession which promises to be one of the most lengthy ever seen here. A memorial service was held at the Hunan Guild yesterday. Local Chinese officials and prominent business men attended.

ROBBER GANG SENTENCED

Found guilty of participation in 25 different burglaries committed in the Hongkew district since last December, five men and a woman appeared before Japanese Assessor Hayashide and Magistrate Tang in the Mixed Court yesterday. One of the accused was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, four—including the woman—to two years and one went to the reformatory for three years.

The robberies were all committed in Japanese residences and four Japanese, also implicated, are on trial in the Japanese Consular court. Over \$2,100 worth of the loot has been recovered by the police from pawnshops. One of the accused, who will have a further trial before the Chinese authorities had 2,800 rounds of ammunition in his possession when arrested.

SAILORS TO BE GUESTS AT TOWN HALL FRIDAY

American Gobs And British Bluejackets To Be Entertained At Dance

The ladies of Shanghai are to entertain American and British sailors in port at the Town Hall on Friday afternoon and evening.

Details for the entertainment of the gobs and jackies are well under way and it is planned to provide a gala evening for at least 700 navy men.

The affair is under the direction of the Navy Y.M.C.A., Mrs. C. S. Lobinger, Lady Fraser and Mrs. Lunt will be asked to act as hostesses. The ladies of Shanghai will be requested to be present and those unable to attend—as well as those who are on hand—will be urged to send sandwiches, cake, rolls, doughnuts or anything else in the chow line that is sure to delight the gobs and his British brother.

The Town Band is to furnish music from 5:30 until seven o'clock and then the band from U.S.S. Brooklyn is to play until nine o'clock.

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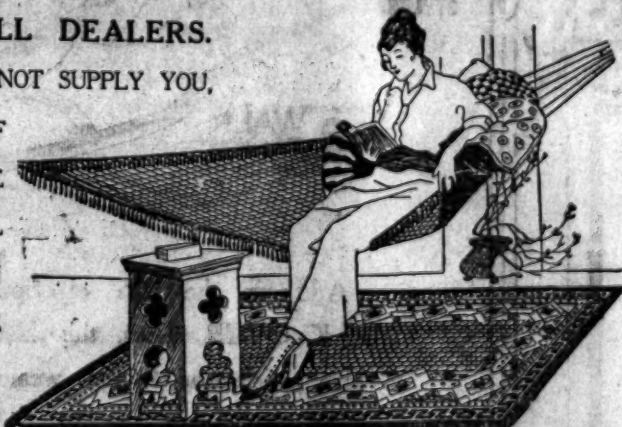
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Benefit Concert Friday

With Mirovitch, Piastro, Mrs. Isenman, Mr. Brown, members of the Frawley Company and several other entertainers on the program, the benefit concert to be given at the Olympic Theater on Friday night promises to draw a capacity house. The entertainment is under the patronage of the Allied War Relief Association and the proceeds will go to a fund for the entertainment of Allied troops in Siberia.

An additional number for the program was announced by the Committee last night. Misses Constance Limby, Daisy Brodie, May Price and Dorothy Craig, who made such a hit with their dance at the Special Constables smoker, will appear in new dances.

"The Garden of Aloha," with Mr. Garry McGarry of the Frawley Company in the lead, will be one of the feature numbers on the second part of the program. The first part will be devoted to Messrs. Mirovitch, Piastro and Brown and Mrs. Isenman.

"The Frolic of the Frawleys" will show several members of the popular company in their best character roles.

Advance bookings may be made at Moutrie's where a large sale of seats is reported.

Magazines For Soldiers

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, etc., from Messrs. John Hays, William Morris, A. D. Bell, F. S. Ramplin, J. Palmer (Ningpo), R. Pote-Hunt, A. E. Algar, Dr. Chatley, Messrs. C. S. Reading Room, H.B.M. Postal Agents, Ningpo, Tientsin, and Chefoo; The Customs Library, Ningpo; Charles S. Peacock, R. Dallas, E. W. Noel, H. P. Wilkinson, F. Lesner, F. L. Marshall, A. C. Clear, Hugh C. Gibson, W. J. Weiss, G. C. Wilson, E. G. Barrett, R. H. Peck, E. L. Jones, T. Z. Eldridge, Strom, P. H. Nye, "O.K.", and "Anon."

The following letter has been received from Vladivostok:

Headquarters, British Military Mission to Siberia,
April 18, 1919.

Dear Sir,—On behalf of General Knox and the British Military Mission may I thank you again for so kindly sending the books and magazines, etc. They are most welcome and cheer what otherwise would be many a weary hour.

Again ever so many thanks from all here for your generous gifts.

Sincerely yours,
(Sd.) T. A. Robertson,
Major,
Chief Ordnance Officer,
T. Harborne, Esq.,
H.B.M. Postmaster,
British Post Office,
Shanghai.

Saturday Club Hears Sialights On War

(Continued from Page 1)
as well as other reforms, bringing about conditions which before the war were hoped for only by the idealistic.

Business Aspects Of Missions
Interesting figures on the extent of missionary work in China were given by Bishop Roots, who spoke on "The Business Aspects of Missions."

There are at present 2,263 men and 2,637 women engaged in mission work in this country, exclusive of Roman Catholics, of whose numbers figures are not available, Bishop Roots said. They are assigned to 244 stations throughout the length and breadth of the land and care for over 6,000 outstations. Three hundred and fifty-one doctors are doing medical mission work and 320 hospitals have been established. There are over 5,000 lower primary schools, attended by 85,000 boys and 45,000 girls. Higher primary schools have enrolled approximately 13,000 boys and 6,000 girls as students. These statistics, Bishop Roots pointed out, help one to realize the mass of mission work carried on and, with consideration of the annual expenditure of \$16,000,000, make it readily apparent that there must be a business side to the task.

The speaker alluded to the ever more apparent fact that trade follows the missionary as well as the flag but disclaimed for the missionary any commercial motive in the carrying out of his work. The possibilities of missionary propaganda for the establishment of trade was, however, made the most of by the German government, the speaker said, and he told of hearing a discussion in the Reichstag in 1915 in which the proposition of mission work to this end was strongly urged.

Professor Silcock told of practical education in West China. Protestant education, he said, is carried on in the provinces of Szechuen, Yunnan and Kweichow, principally under the direction of the West China Educational Union, a confederation of two English, one Canadian and two American missions. There are 15,000 boys and girls being instructed, mostly in Szechuen, and the Union is carrying on an active campaign for the advanced training of teachers to extend the work.

Early in the program it became evident that a university would be necessary and so the West China University was established at Cheagtu to turn out school leaders and instructors. It has been established less than ten years but now possesses considerable land, a large number of buildings and has begun to draw substantial support from the Chinese, who have been won to the project. There are at present 33 students in the University from West China proper.

Professor Silcock gave four principal points as illustrating the practical character of the educational program: first, the teaching of agriculture; which, in such an agricultural country, is of singular value; second, the teaching of silk culture, including the care of the mulberry trees, rearing of worms and winding of the silk—endeavor being made in the latter phase to produce a silk which may be more readily put upon the export market. His third point was the training of

teachers. There are 11,000,000 children in West China without school facilities. Professor Silcock said, and it was fair to say that half a million teachers could be utilized. In this training work teachers' institutes were being held through the country, summer schools were conducted and the regular normal school courses provided. Lastly, the speaker concluded, the education was practical because it was based on the idea of thorough co-operation and friendship with the people.

An eloquent account of the work of the American Red Cross in France and Italy and of the part the organization played in the critical period during the autumn and winter of 1917, when the Italian disaster had occurred and France was fighting under desperate stress, was given by Major Simmons.

It was the American Red Cross, appearing with aid and with a great display of American flags brought specially from Paris, which stiffened the Italian line, fast being driven southward, at the Piave and proved to be one of the greatest factors in averting the apparently inevitable catastrophe, the speaker said, a fact which was referred to by the Italian Premier. When word of the collapse reached France, Major Simmons said, the Red Cross immediately took steps and within three days a train of sixty coaches, filled with workers, money and supplies, had met the fleeing refugees and soldiers on the plains of Northern Italy. The sight of the American flags hung in the breeze everywhere, and the knowledge that active aid had arrived for their families, lifted the Italian forces' morale as scarcely anything else could have done and a buffer line of defense was decided upon at the Piave. So great was the reaction of the soldiers that the line held until late in the year, and then only gave back to return with the spring which threw the enemy completely out of Italy.

The same stiffening or morale by Red Cross work, referred to by General Petain, occurred in France during the winter of 1917-1918, when the knowledge that food and fuel were needed by their families was tearing at the determination of the men at the front.

"General Petain told Mr. Davison of the Red Cross that but for the work of the organization he did not think France could have held out," said Major Simmons, "and he added, 'I shall not have achieved my duty to France until I am able to come to America and express the gratitude of the French army and people.'"

The speaker gave some graphic illustrations of the fortitude and

sacrifice of the mothers of France and of the aid the Red Cross gave to these women and their children. In concluding he paid sincere tribute to the work of the Insular and Far Eastern Divisions of the organization.

Wedding

Rivero-Rosario

A very pretty wedding was solemnized yesterday morning at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Nanking Road, the parties being Miss Julia Spencer Rosario and Mr. San del Rivero.

The church was gaily decorated with marguerites and other flowers, and a special mass was said for the wedding, the Rev. Father Jaquinot officiating.

The bride looked most charming in her dress of white satin trimmed with beads. A tulle veil with a garland of orange blossoms crowned her head, while about her neck she wore a necklace of heavy pearls. Her bouquet was made up of pure white roses. She was given away by her step-father, Mr. F. X. Ozorio. The bridesmaids were the bride's two younger sisters, the Misses Lily and Dolly Ozorio. They wore dresses of white satin, with pink and gray hats to match. Mr. Paul Rivero acted as best man and Mr. C. Hutchinson escorted the bride.

After the service a reception was held at the home of the bridegroom's parents, which will also be the home of the newly married couple. There congratulations and good wishes were showered on the happy pair in abundance. The wedding gifts were many and beautiful, and showed the esteem and popularity in which both were held in the community. Mr. and Mrs. S. del Rivero left by the evening train for Nanking, on their way to Kuling, where they will spend a two weeks' honeymoon.



THE TEMPERANCE BEVERAGE SUPREME

Gandé, Price & Co., Agents

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

In view of the approaching conclusion of peace in Europe, President Hsu Shih-chang is working for speedy conclusion of internal peace. As there are many matters before the Shanghai Conference which are irrelevant to the peace of China and which delay the session of the conference, he will telegraph to Mr. Chu Chi-chien and Mr. Tang Shao-yi urging them to ignore hereafter all questions not related to the internal strife.

In reply to the telegram of General Chen Yi, Resident Commissioner of Urga, the Government instructed him to take the most stringent precautions against the outbreak of Bolshevism in Mongolia and its border cities. The two brigades ordered to the region by the Central Government will soon start for their destination.

The Cabinet has telegraphed to Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Senior Peace Delegate to the Paris Conference, to retain the services of Dr. C. T. Wang. Premier Chen Nung-hsun has also personally telegraphed Dr. Wang to remain in order not to upset the general situation. The resignation of Dr. Wang, it is understood, was tendered in favor of Dr. Wu Chao-chu, who has been seeking recognition as a plenipotentiary envoy at Paris.

The provincial authorities of Kirin

and Heilungkiang will detail forces to guard the lines of the Chinese Eastern Railway which traverse their territory. Japanese control over these branches will not be tolerated, it is announced.

QUEST SOCIETY LECTURE

"What is the Destiny of Man?" will be the subject of an address to be given before the Quest Society tomorrow by Dr. H. Chatley. The meeting will be held at the Carlton Cafe at 5:30 p.m. and visitors are cordially invited to attend.

NOTICE

The Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ltd.

Applicants for Shares in the above Company were today officially notified of Allotment.

A limited number of Shares are still obtainable.

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Shanghai, 23rd April, 1919

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MIGHTY AM I!

I boast more worshipers at my shrine than all the priests and potentates that LIVE! My realm is vast! I rule the WORLD! In things material I'm king of kings, and lord of lords!

"'Tis money makes the man," said Diogenes Laertius, "and he who has none, is counted neither GOOD nor HONORABLE."

China is a wonderland—a land of opportunity.

In democratic China, a man need not be accounted RICH to be rated good and honorable.

But, just because China IS a land of opportunity, in which every healthy son of Adam has a chance to WORK, and RISE, and hold his head as HIGH AS THE BEST, he who WILL NOT work that he may rise, he who FRITTERS AWAY HIS TIME in his productive years—spending ALL HE MAKES—saving nothing AGAINST OLD AGE—against him, even in democratic China—where all men are born free and equal—Diogenes' imputation STANDS! The man who MIGHT have saved, who MIGHT have rendered himself independent in his declining years but didn't, is held to be an object of CENSURE—is counted NEITHER GOOD NOR HONORABLE!

It is IMPROVIDENCE that renders poverty a DISGRACE! I am MONEY! Warm up to ME! Think it not an accident of SPEECH that I am called THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR!

To win my smiles, men stoop to knavish deeds.

They call me "the root of all evil." "Men dig the earth for gold," says Ovid, "seed of unnumbered ills." For me men fawn, and smirk, and steep their souls in infamy—but for none of the crimes committed in my name am I rightfully to blame.

I am the mainspring of human ENDEAVOR—the incentive at the back of every ACHIEVEMENT—the chief spur of INDUSTRY!

I reward honest LABOR, requite diligence in BUSINESS, and fill millions of human hearts with GLADNESS.

Rightly employed, I BLESS MANKIND—causing desert places to blossom and bloom as the rose.

None but fools use me to their hurt. Some clutch me in their greedy, shrivelled hands with mad desire. They love me for myself—not for the GOOD I can do. The miser buries me from human eyes, fondles me in the dark, lives the life of a scavenger dog for no worthier purpose than that he may one day DIE RICH. Out upon such Foolishness!

I am worthy of better uses than this. Work, and WIN me! Do not WASTE me! Let me EARN for you!

"Money begets money," says Franklin, "and the OFFSPRING begets MORE!" Place SOME PART of your EARNINGS in the BANK each week—and it will preserve you from WANT, and HUMILIATION when life's TWILIGHT sets in!

It will keep food on your table, clothes on your back, a roof over your head! It will minister to you in sickness, give courage to your stride and enable you to pass yourself at PAR as long as you live!

But, BEGIN! A single DOLLAR will start you! But, START RIGHT! Don't follow the plan of banking "what there is left" after you've spent most of your weekly wage—there's a far better way! Make up your MIND when you start in just how much you propose to LAY AWAY each week, then when you receive your ENVELOPE, TAKE OUT that amount, and PLACE IT IN THE BANK! Do not allow little reasons to alter your PLANS, once you MAKE them, for SAVING. It takes COURAGE, and self-DENIAL oftentimes—but the person who HAS this courage—GETS there!

We shall be glad to open a savings account with you.

Let it be TODAY!

THE AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION

15 NANKING ROAD

Mirovitch-Piastro

Last night's farewell recital by Messrs. Mirovitch and Piastro was largely attended. The program presented the dance form as treated by a dozen different composers and included the characteristic dances of nearly as many nationalities.

A good many items were of course familiar and, judging from beaming time of leads and the hearty applause and recalls, the audience thoroughly enjoyed it all. Mr. Mirovitch was at his best in the Chopin group with some favorite valses and mazurkas. The opening Polonaise was a spirited performance and the whole group were exhibited with most sensitive tonal use of the piano, and with rhythmic sense of the music. As an encore the G flat Valse was played. Busoni's version of Beethoven's Beethoven proved popular.

Mr. Piastro's selection of old-time dances gave him the opportunity for a series of fine displays. Three splendid pieces of playing were the Sicilienne and Rigaudon by Francaeur and a Slavonic Dance by Dvorak, both in Kreisler versions, and Sarasate's "Habanera." At the conclusion of each group another solo was given in response to requests.

More than a passing notice should be given to the beautiful and facile back grounds supplied by Mirovitch in his accompaniments. Nothing more perfectly suited could be conceived.

The concert, in spite of rather long intervals, was over by 11:30; long enough for anybody. It is to be hoped that other concert givers may follow the lead of giving enough of a good thing without too much.

The pianist and violinist are to give their services at a concert in aid of the fund for entertainment of Allied troops in Siberia on May 3 at the Olympic Theater.

R. B. HUNTER.

Obituary

Jeme Tien-yew

Mr. Jeme Tien-yew, Director-General of the Canton-Hankow-Szechuen Railway and one of China's foremost railway men, passed away at his Hankow residence Thursday afternoon as a result of heart failure, according to a Hankow telegram yesterday. The news will be received by his many friends and admirers in Shanghai and in South China with regret. In Mr. Jeme, China lost probably its greatest railway engineer of the time.

Born in Canton in 1861, he devoted his early life to studies in the Chinese Educational Mission School of Shanghai. He went to the United States and studied civil engineering in Yale University where he took his Ph. D. degree, having been awarded the Freshman mathematics

prize and the Junior mathematics prize.

Mr. Jeme returned to China and completed his course in the Naval School in Foochow Arsenal. He taught in the Foochow Arsenal School and the Whampoa Government School and later was appointed assistant engineer, resident engineer, district engineer and chief engineer of various railways.

The masterpiece of his engineering work, however, was the construction of the Peking-Kailan Line, of which he was the Chief Engineer. Among the numerous estimates of the costs foreign and Chinese engineers, the one Mr. Jeme made was the lowest. Without a bit of foreign assistance, Mr. Jeme successfully completed the line at the estimated cost. It is said that the road is the cheapest yet laid in China.

One of the interesting educational experiments Mr. Jeme made with his Chinese staff was to enroll them all with the International Correspondence School. The final test of the qualifications of these railway employees was based on the quiz papers used by the correspondence school.

Mr. Jeme was elected President of the Kwangtung branch of the Canton-Hankow Railway and Assistant Director of the same line in 1911-12 and made Director-General of the Canton-Hankow-Szechuen Railway in 1914, which office he held until the time of his death. He was the author of several books on Chinese railway engineering and was a member of numerous important engineering societies, including the Institute of Civil Engineers, London, American Society of Civil Engineers and the Chinese Institute of Engineers, of which he was the president.

Mr. Jeme will probably be succeeded by Mr. Yen Te-ching, Managing-Director of the Canton-Hankow Railway, Wuchang.

Siberia Taken Steps To End Bolshevism

(Continued from Page 1)

Russia aroused, concentrating. Here is Russia in action.

One morning your train, which usually delivers you into a station crowded with refugees and reeking of affairs generally at sixes and sevens, stands before a station swept and garlanded with greens. A Cosack is on guard, looking as if he meant business. He does, as you discover later when you try to cross a forbidden bridge. The train comes in with a clip. There is a lusty sound of singing, a Cosack detachment trooping through the street fit and shipshape. The staff headquarters are immaculate. It is Perm, evacuated

in December by the Bolsheviks, and filled now with movement and spelling determination and the assurance of success.

A seventeen-year-old stands on guard at the staff.

"Does he fight willingly?" The Russian officer, to whom the question is put, calls the lad.

"Come here, golybchik, answer for yourself. Do you want to fight?"

"Ochen dovolen." An American boy would call it "on his toes." He salutes like a steel trap and smiles like a May morning. And he is not alone, the pine woods are full of troops marching and singing; something over 200,000 is the estimate, the recent mobilization orders including only men of at least three years of common school training. Not all of these are in uniform, most of them are without underclothes and some of them short on arms, though the British have lent valuable aid in forwarding arms and ammunition. But the spirit is there, and the equipment is on its way. The work of the Kolchak government since December, in organizing the army and steadying its morale has been excellent.

But it is not the army alone; the peasants, too, have the spirit. From the station at Kyngoor a broad white road leads through a deep pine forest to the town five versts away in the direction of the front. From the early morning until night, this road is lined with peasant sledges, piled high with meat and with immense loaves of black bread, driven by huge red-bearded men with girns like Californian redwoods. It is the army transport.

All Have Common Purpose

"Every man, woman and child helps now," they tell you. "We did not understand Bolshevism at first, but now we understand." (Kyngoor was held a year by the Red Army.) "The Bolsheviks themselves have showed us. We have not tasted meat for a year. They took our cows. And look at our horses."

And they were a rather moth-



saen looking collection of beasts, it was to be admitted.

"The Bolsheviks took our last penny. We are illiterate but we understand that, Boris!" They understand and they are answering.

Why have they awakened so slowly? Bolshevism in the beginning was a perplexity to all the world.

Even clear-eyed America did not grasp the situation; committed the all but irreparable blunder of doffing her hat to the wrong man. And Russia herself was not outside this perplexity. She argued much as the rest of the world. "The old government has perpetrated endless injustices. There are worse things in the world than revolutions. Better to waste through blood to peace and content than to suffer endlessly."

And so she suffered. But Russia differs now from America by wide spaces of thinking and experience. Some of the soldiers from far villages have come to the front promising to take the side they chose when arms were in their hands. But Bolshevism

has not been so completely. It is only the troops who have not yet had their contact who show any trace of vacillation.

And what does Russia now know once and for all time? It is that Bolshevism is not for the people. For the mass Bolshevism has no regard, but only cruelty and violence. With sad and disillusioned eyes Russia now sees that it is not a people's revolution.

See Meaning Of Bolshevism

Drive across the snow to Omsk, a small town off the railway. Just evacuated by the Red Army, and he convinced by the same scenes that have convinced Russia. On a snow-blank plain figures are digging in the frozen ground. They are mourners searching for what were once fathers, brothers, husbands, sons—slain by the Bolsheviks in their year of residence and left to rot in the forests or shot to tumble into shallow trenches of which they themselves had dug before death. The theater is lined with fragments of rotting bodies. Two thousand non-combatants

were thus exterminated. So thoroughly were intelligent men wiped from the town that when the Bolsheviks at last evacuated, a telegram was sent to Ekaterinburg asking for sufficient men to conduct the affairs—teachers, doctors, priests, the better peasants, the postmaster, the prosecuting attorney, the blacksmith, the police, the school-teacher. One man was shot because he lived in a brick house. This was the "people's revolt against tyranny."—Kyngoor has suffered similarly. There in the yard of the cathedral, under one mound, lie a hundred victims, many of them from the choir, shot because they were of the choir while the Red Guard made stripes for their trousers of the church brocades and vestments. Property, education, the professions, religion—these are the crimes on which the Bolsheviks wreak vengeance. Add the active policy of the nationalization of men; add further the exemption of one class only, the Jew, from levies, massacre, outrage and pillage and the picture is more complete. This is what Russia and western Siberia at

last see. This is what turns the troops loyal. Whatever Bolshevism may be in the minds of a few idealists, this is what it has meant in reality—hundreds of Omsks and Kyngours. And this is what is tearing scales from the wounded giant's eyes.

Russia and western Siberia have but one slogan now, "Break Bolshevism!" After that, and Moscow taken, forms of government may be discussed but first "Break Bolshevism." Trotsky opines that without the Allied forces Bolshevism in Russia is unconquerable. Officers of the Siberian Army set October as the ultimate date for taking Moscow. With Allied aid it is the general opinion that the back of Bolshevism could be definitely broken this summer. Without Allied aid the struggle must be longer drawn and Bolshevism for the rest of the world far more menacing.

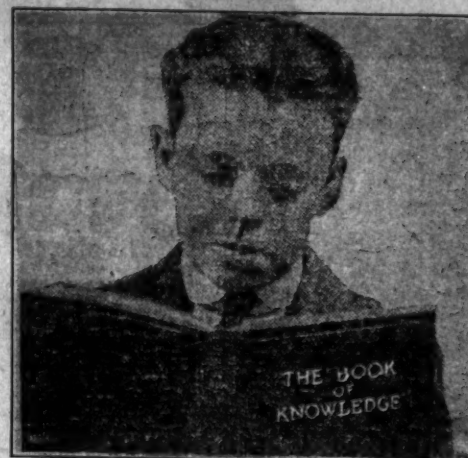
When will America cover the spaces of thinking that separate her from Russia, see Bolshevism with unflinching eyes and enter the door of her greatest adventure?

The education of your child to become a 100% useful citizen is an absolute necessity today. A hundred years ago horse and wagon was all there was to the transportation system. Today there is a vast system of railways and waterways which cover the world, and the electric current enables people from the uttermost parts of the earth to speak to each other quickly and easily.

The child of yesterday needed little more than the three R's in order to have a fairly successful life. Today, he must have all the equipment you can give him. In round numbers, what is your child's chance to become successful? If uneducated he has one chance out of 150,000; with a common school education, 4 chances; with a high-school education, 87 chances; with a college education, 800 chances; with The Book of Knowledge in the home, every chance. It is not a luxury, it is an absolute necessity. It is an investment in your child's future which will pay dividends as long as he lives.

Do not hesitate; do not delay; every day is time lost or gained. Put THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE in your home today; your child will grow up to thank you.

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The great citizens of the future are in our schools and homes today. How shall we find them, and how help them to find themselves? Only by right education. It is the magic word which will bring to light the masters of industry, the statemen, the authors, the artists, the geniuses who are slumbering in undeveloped minds and hearts. Begin this education with THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE in the home. It teaches the child to observe, to think for himself, and helps him to find out what particular niche in the world belongs to him.

Where THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is "the heart of the home" there are no more idle or listless hours. There is always something interesting to do, to learn, and to think about. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is a practical work. It not only teaches the child the important and essential knowledge of the world, but it teaches him how to make use of it. It is practical; it is ideal; it is delightful.

No parent who has had this work in the home for a month could be induced to part with it, and as for the children, it does not take that long for them to discover that THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE interests them more than all the other books put together, and takes the place of most of them. Don't you want your child to have the SUPREME EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGE?

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Why does an ice berg float?
Why is sugar sweet?
Why does cream form on milk?
How does alcohol affect the brain?
Why does salt melt snow?
How does fog deaden sound?
Where does dust come from?
How many worlds are there?
What makes shadows?
What is camouflage?
What makes an echo?
Why does not the sea freeze?

Satisfy Your Desire to Know by Mailing FREE COUPON Today

The China Press readers may obtain free of charge the valuable and attractive illustrated book of specimen pages from THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE. Let the children decide whether this new method of education interests them. Send for the FREE 80-page book which contains the following subjects: The Sun and His Family; What Our Skin Is Like; How the Nail Grows on the Finger; How the Teeth Grow; The Nerves of Smell; The Marvel of Hearing; The Lords of the Wild Kingdom; A Concrete Ship in the Water; The Wonderful Birth of the Wheat; How We Dig Up Sunshine; Making the Desert Blossom; Canada the Wonderland; The Republics of South America; The Boy Carpenter's Box of Tools; West Point and Annapolis, and Others.

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Turning out attractive bargains to keep us busy during the coming week. Bargains that will appeal to those seeking keen value for money, study these prices.

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Garter Lisle Tops, Pure silk Legs, spliced lisle feet. Colors: Cerise, Tangerine, Electric Emerald, Parma Violet, Saxe Blue, V. Rose, Pale Pink, Champagne Sky, Tinsel Gold. Marked \$3.00 pair.



\$2.00

FOR ONE WEEK

ONLY

Per Pair

YARDLEY'S FAMOUS COALTAR SOAP

One of the most refreshing soaps ever made. Usually 75 cts. box of 8 cakes. While they last.

2 BOXES

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

\$1.00



Buy an Umbrella now for a Rainy Day.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS

We give you a chance to buy an Umbrella cheap this week. We have an immense stock of high grade English Umbrellas, good covers, smart handles.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

Usually	This week
\$1.75	\$1.00
2.50	2.00
3.50	2.50
4.00	3.00
4.50	3.50
4.75	3.50
5.75	4.00
7.50	5.50
8.50	6.50
10.00	10.50
8.00	9.00
	12.50
	10.00

SPRING DRESS UP

SLUMBER SUITS FOR SUMMER

The "MEDINA" Pyjama Suit

Made from a light weight cotton material. White grounds with neat stripe designs.

Price \$4.50 Suit. This Week **\$3.75**

The "ASHFORD" Pyjama Suit

Made from a very light weight cotton material in neat stripe designs. A well made and comfortable sleeping suit.

Price \$5.75 Suit. This Week **\$5.00**

The "MAYFAIR" Pyjama Suit

Light weight mercerised cotton material in White, Pale Blue, Grey and Helio, with contrasting collars and cuffs. Very smart and soft as silk.

Price \$6.50 Suit. This Week **\$5.75**

The "SUMMER" Pyjama Suit

Light weight cotton, bold stripe designs, special quality.

Price \$7.50 Suit.

This Week **\$6.50**



MOSQUITO NETS ARE REDUCED



Buy Your Needs Now
Our old popular qualities in reliable English nets. They wash well, and give every satisfaction in wear.

Square Tops
Calico Tops well taped, 9 inches Calico bottom for strength.

Size	Usually	This week
4 by 2 ft.	\$8.75	\$7.50
4 1/2 by 2 1/2 ft.	10.00	8.50
5 by 2 1/2 ft.	11.00	9.50
5 1/2 by 2 1/2 ft.	12.50	11.50
6 by 2 1/2 ft.	13.50	12.50
6 1/2 by 2 1/2 ft.	14.50	13.50
7 by 2 1/2 ft.	15.50	14.50
7 1/2 by 2 1/2 ft.	16.50	15.50
8 by 2 1/2 ft.	17.50	16.50
8 1/2 by 2 1/2 ft.	18.50	17.50
9 by 2 1/2 ft.	19.50	18.50
9 1/2 by 2 1/2 ft.	20.00	19.50
10 by 2 1/2 ft.	21.00	20.00

Round Tops
Stout Calico round bottom. Bamboo top frame. All well made and finished. Sewn by expert tailors.

Size	Usually	This week
6 1/2 by 3 1/2 ft.	\$18.50	\$16.50
7 by 3 1/2 ft.	21.75	20.00
7 1/2 by 3 1/2 ft.	23.75	21.50
8 by 3 1/2 ft.	23.75	22.00

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At Special Prices
72 inches \$11.00 yard
90 " 1.50
108 " 1.75

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Our famous, L.L. quality from the House of Morleys. Fine British make. Can be had in low neck, no sleeves. Sizes: Medium, Large, Extra Large.

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Low neck short sleeves medium size only



2 vests

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300 White Vegetable Dishes similar to sketch. Usually \$1.50 each



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48 Fine Lamp Shades in smart attractive colors

HALF PRICE

75 only Hanging Lamps, round burner, suitable for kitchen use. Complete with chimney.

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10 doz. Bottle Filters to be cleared
Size 1, 1 1/2, 2, 3 pints
Usually \$2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75 each
This week \$1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25

50 dozen, 1 pint Tumblers slightly marked.



Usually \$2.75 dozen

This week **75 cts.**

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Important Reports Made To Continuation Committee

Country Wide Survey Well Under Way And Universal Language System Gaining Favor, Conference Hears

At its meeting yesterday the China Continuation Committee gave attention to three important phases of the promotion of Christian civilization in China, namely, a survey of China, reported by the Rev. M. T. Stauffer; the new Chinese phonetic system, reported on Dr. A. L. Warnshuis; and the movement for religious liberty in China, reported by Dr. C. Y. Cheng.

Through the help of more than 150 correspondents, the Rev. Stauffer's report showed, the Christian forces are making, through the China Continuation Committee, a study of the population and needs of China, the relation of missions to one another, the areas occupied and unoccupied by Christian forces, and the distribution of schools and hospitals both Government and Christian. The work of the Committee was shown in many graphic charts embodying many schemes to transcribe statistics and other information. These charts were all drawn on a uniform scale, hence it was possible to get an idea of the relative size of each province and proportionate amounts of different types of work. Different missions were indicated by different colors.

Maps showing the density of the population, and ethnological charts, were, so far as is known, for the first time shown at this conference. The aim is to make a full and complete study of the Christian movement in China with a view to more rapid work in the future. By means of the chart it is possible for the eye to take a larger part in helping to an understanding of the real problem, of the social and spiritual application of Christianity to China's needs. When completed the survey will show the infiltration of Christian civilization in China, summarizing the work that has been done, and show what has yet to be done.

While work on the survey has only just begun, yet when its final results are published in book form and studied and their full effect felt, it will mean a new era in mission work in China. Many unevennesses due to individual enterprise will be smoothed out, forgotten tasks and the needs of forgotten places will be dealt with. So far the Christian forces have peppered China in spots; with the facts of this survey in hand they will, as

Dr. H. P. Beach says, "enter upon a period of real Christian statesmanship in China."

Of this survey Dr. Beach further says that it easily outranks anything of its kind yet done in the world. It is along the line of what the British Government is doing for India, but no such exhibits as these charts have ever before been shown. He furthermore pointed out that in this regard the China Continuation Committee can do what those at the home base cannot possibly attempt. Bishop Stuntz also said that this survey was the best that he had yet seen in any field. It was the result of true Christian unity and co-operation in the bearing of a common task. Bishop Stuntz also pointed out that in attempting to do work among the Moslems we should not make a frontal attack by putting missionaries at work on the task but an indirect attack through the preparation of Chinese, who would be able to do the work at the cost of much less antagonism than the missionaries could. This scientific study of the needs of China meant the beginning of a greater task of friendly helpfulness in China than has ever before been attempted. There is in this a hint to those who would eventually co-operate commercially with China. Making Knowledge Universally Available

Considerable enthusiasm was shown in the work of the Special Committee on the promotion of the Chinese system of phonetic writing. This system of thirty-nine symbols was adopted in 1918 by the Chinese Ministry of Education as the result of the work of a previous conference of seventy Chinese representatives from the various provinces. Their experiments have proved that this, the Chu Yin system, offers a quick and easy method for illiterate people to learn to read. Above all it will enable the Christian forces to make the Bible an open book to the 270,000,000 Chinese illiterates. It does not of course mean the elimination of the classical language, which, according to one speaker, is the ancient vernacular, but will make possible a literature for the masses of the people.

It was pointed out that the rediscovery of the Bible has always

Salvation Army Chief Returns From Overseas



COMMANDER T. H. HOWARD.

Commander T. Henry Howard, Chief of Staff of the Salvation Army, returned from France recently aboard the transport Adriatic. Commander Howard was in charge of the doughnut making and was christened by the grateful doughboys "The Doughnut King."

meant a revival of religion; to put the Bible into the phonetic system will mean such a rediscovery and hence hope of a great forward religious movement. The promotion of this system of phonetics is an instance of the possibilities of co-operation, for the good of the Chinese, with the Chinese Government, as in this case the China Continuation Committee and the Chinese Government are working in perfect harmony and supplementing one another's efforts.

Miss S. J. Garland of Kansas has been set apart to the work of promoting this system, and it is being pushed in many places. The Commercial Press is convinced that it is a good business proposition and will in all probability assist in its promotion. While there are dif-

culties in dialect regions, as in and around Shanghai and Canton, yet the Government has a plan whereby it proposes to meet the needs of these sections also. Such opposition as the system has met on the part of the Hwaifang has been due to misunderstanding—that it is a foreign Japanese scheme—innovation. As a matter of fact the elements of the system can be traced back to before the time of Kang Hsi. Already sixteen publications (or 149,400 copies) have been prepared, and 119,498 copies already sold. In addition, 3,900,000 pages of Sunday School literature have been put into this system.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

In a special report of the Executive Committee the first already made in China for religious liberty was referred to. This, it was pointed out, is one of the seven liberties granted to the people of the Republic of China; for it they have already fought three times, though the unstable conditions still leave the matter uncertain. The essential necessity of religious liberty is now a matter under consideration by the Peace Conference, since a number of treaties by which it has been secured in the past have, as a result of the war, lost their validity. Strong appeals have been made to the Peace Conference that this subject shall be properly treated and religious liberty secured.

The report pointed out that the Chinese church does not oppose Confucianism simply because Confucianism has been proposed as the State religion of China; "The Chinese Christian church does not favor the establishment of a State religion, no matter what religion it is." As a result of the report and discussion, a Special Committee was appointed, which should endeavor to learn the wishes of the Chinese churches, with reference to the safeguarding of religious liberty in China, and which should, if so desired, make representations in this matter to the Chinese Government and the Conference of the League of Nations.

At the close of the meeting reference was made to the great loss sustained by the Christian forces in China in the passing of Dr. Timothy Richard and Bishop Bashford.

U.S. MAILS CLOSING TODAY

Ordinary mails for the States to be sent by the Ecuador will close at 11 o'clock this morning and ordinary mails for Manila by the Empress of Russia will close at 12 noon.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Router's Agency War Service)
London, April 24.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states that owing to the steadiness of American exchange, the quotation for silver has not altered during the week.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru from London and ports:—Messrs. W. Kline, K. Wusta, J. N. Boyd, W. E. Earl, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hart.
Per C.M. s.s. Hean from Foochow: Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Oldham.
Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Benchoi and child, Mr. Temple.
Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Mackay Scott, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Nakamura, Mr. and Mrs. Nechola, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Misses Fraser, Davenport, J. Benn, Messrs. Stevens, Deberry, Bryne, A. Scott.
Per C.M. s.s. Taisun from Ningpo: Mr. Lyons.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru for Japan: Mrs. P. Midano, Messrs. J. L. Jeffcoat, J. Nozaki, H. Putam, Midano, T. Nakamura, K. Midano, M. Dokl, K. Koyama, Ohinata, E.

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COLOMBO

Inner History is Told Of Wilson's Dramatic Fight To Get Covenant In Pact

Only Desire For Allied Unity Prevented Complete Split Over His Insistence Draft Be In Preliminary Treaty

By Frank H. Simonds.
Paris, March 17.—In the past three days following the return of President Wilson we have had what under different circumstances might easily have been the most serious crisis of the whole peace conference. That a crisis was avoided was due to a single fact, the unshakable decision of the British and French to preserve the solidarity of Anglo-American-French relations at any price.

What happened is simply told: When the President reached Paris he found a program completely arranged by which before March 21 a preliminary peace was to be made with Germany. This preliminary peace was to include military, naval, economic and geographic terms. It was to be in a sense preliminary, but in reality it was to be in substance the final peace treaty.

Not Scheduled for Preliminary Treaty

In this treaty, the covenant of the League of Nations was not to appear. To this program the American commission had practically agreed. There had been no difference of opinion, no debate. The single notion of the Paris conference in preparing the preliminary peace draft was to put an end to the period of unsettlement, to give Germany something approximating the terms of her enemies, to give Poland her western frontiers, to disarm Germany, thus to permit the completion of British and French demobilization which would have to be interrupted by April unless Germany began to disarm by that time. The best evidence of the good faith of the European nations was the tacit agreement to the program by the American commissioners.

But no sooner had the President arrived than he almost abruptly vetoed the program for any preliminary peace arrangements which did not include the covenant of the League of Nations. A public statement made in his name on Saturday decisively disposed of any question of his approval of a preliminary peace plan unless it should include the covenant of the League of Nations.

Accept President's Leadership
In reality, this put an end to any hope of the proposed action. The President took his position that a preliminary treaty of peace would have to go to the Senate; that if the Senate got this without the League of Nations covenant included, exactly

the opportunity sought by the Republican majority would be provided and his fight in America would be gravely compromised.

This was the Saturday situation. On Sunday there existed the possibility of a difference of opinion, since both the French and British Governments attached very great value to the proposed prompt action. But on Sunday night the situation was ironed out once more. The British and French accepted Mr. Wilson's leadership, and the proposed program went into the discard.

In the meantime, the work revising the League of Nations covenant for inclusion in the treaty actually has begun and will be finished with the utmost despatch in deference to the President's wishes. At the same time, decision will be made in all matters concerning Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkish matters will be left for the final settlement.

Once the preliminary treaty is signed and the league of nations thus created, it is the President's idea that it will deal with all Asiatic and African problems, the question of colonies and mandates, and such other questions as remain unsettled. But this bare narration of facts does not in any sense give the real picture of what has happened. The extraordinary determination of the President to create his league of nations to include it in the peace treaty, to make good his declaration in his New York speech has in less than twenty-four hours, with a

dramatic suddenness hardly to be described, transformed the whole progress of events in Paris. We have laid aside an Anglo-French-American program for a Wilson program, we have reached this result with little more than a ripple on the surface, however great the subterranean activity for a few hours.

Once more the British have adhered to their rigid primary purpose of preserving Anglo-American solidarity. Once more the French, who were called upon, as usual, to make whatever material sacrifice was necessary, have made it with the utmost promptitude. The French sacrifice was two-fold: They had been promised that before the end of March a preliminary peace would settle the question of their eastern frontiers, and they believed it would give them at last a start in the direction of financial reparation.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the change may bring real and widespread disappointment in Europe. The desire for some sort of preliminary arrangement which should at least make a real beginning in peace conditions and make it promptly was almost incalculable. But if the desire is universal, recognition of the necessity of preserving the good will of America is quite as generally existent; neither Lloyd George nor Clemenceau could afford to make issue over a question in which the President of the United States manifested an inflexible determination to press his own policy.

Now comes a great question: How long is postponement of the preliminary peace treaty to be expected? I am told by the American spokesmen that the League of Nations cove-

nant can be in shape on Thursday and that the whole treaty can be ready for the Germans on April 1. I am told in certain other quarters that it will be May 1 before the preliminary treaty is ready, although it will at least momentarily interrupt British and French demobilization, which cannot go much further until Germany is disarmed. If there be no treaty before May it will mean deferring European hopes for at least five weeks.

The American commission expects a preliminary peace which in all important respects will be the final treaty of peace, to be signed by April 7. This treaty will contain the covenant of the League of Nations, and no treaty or armistice without the covenant is to be signed in the meantime.

St. John's University News Items

Dr. John W. Wood, Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church in the United States and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University, arrived from Wash on Wednesday. Mr. Wood has visited the various schools and mission stations of the Church throughout China and plans to leave for Japan in a few weeks. Mr. Wood is accompanied by Mr. Charles O. Ford of Detroit.

A considerable number of students

spent the Easter vacation at Hangchow. West Lake and the many beautiful temples around it were the attractions.

The Alumni of St. John's are plan-

ning to give a dinner in honor of Dr. John W. Wood at the Great Eastern Hotel on Saturday, May 3, at 7:00 p.m.

Work on the Cooper Memorial

Gymnasium is progressing. The swimming pool is fast nearing completion. When the doors are finally opened St. John's will have one of the finest and best equipped college gymnasiums in the country.

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White silk stockings at \$1.30
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YALE AND PRINCETON STRIKE AT CLASSICS

Former Abolishes Latin As Compulsory Subject And The Latter Greek

New Haven, Conn., March 18.—Coincident with news from Princeton to the effect that Greek will not be demanded henceforth as an entrance requirement for those who intend to obtain a Bachelor of Arts degree, the Yale Corporation announced today that it had done away with Latin as a required subject, either for entrance or a college degree.

The corporation also decided to transfer solid geometry, advanced algebra and trigonometry from the list of required to elective subjects for admission to the Sheffield Scientific School. It furthermore decreed that courses in American history and government be required of all undergraduates who cannot give satisfactory evidence of adequate knowledge of these subjects.

Resolution Adopted

The corporation's resolution reads: "That Latin be transferred from the group of required to that of elective subjects for admission to Yale University and that advanced algebra, solid geometry and trigonometry be transferred from the list of required to that of elective subjects for admission to the Sheffield Scientific School, and that provision be made for granting a college degree without Latin."

These steps, with additional measures concerning academic government and a plan to increase the salaries of professors and assistant professors, are the outcome of two months' consideration and work by the corporation committee. This has been in close touch with members of the faculty and an alumni committee. Recommendations of the alumni body have been followed to a great extent. It is believed that these reforms will place Yale on an equal footing with any similar institution in America as far as democracy is concerned.

Increases In Salary

The salary scheme adopted represents a 25 percent increase over the existing scale of salaries for instructors and a \$500 increase over the normal scale for assistant professors. It is effective from March 1 on and provides the following remuneration: Instructors, first year, \$1,250; second year, \$1,500; third year, \$1,750; fourth year, \$2,000. Assistant professors, first appointment, \$2,500; second, \$3,000; third, \$3,500.

The question of salary increases for permanent officers of professional rank was postponed until the April meeting of the corporation.

Among the reorganization features is the appointment of four instead of two general administrative officers to aid the president. The new officers will be a provost, who will be concerned with education and faculty

relations, and a dean students, whose work will be concerned with morale and with student relations.

It was also decreed that professors and instructors of all grades be elected to positions in Yale University and be assigned by the corporation to the school and department which it judges most appropriate. The organization of a university council and a closer correlation between the schools of the university were also decided upon.

Greek Is Not Necessary For B. A. Degree Now At Princeton University

Princeton, N. J., March 18.—Greek will no longer be absolutely necessary for entrance to the Bachelor of Arts

degree at Princeton University through a reorganization of the entrance requirements tentatively completed by the faculty.

The bachelor of literature degree, bestowed at Princeton since 1905, has been done away with, and hereafter, it was announced, only the B. A. and B. S. degrees will be given to undergraduates in liberal studies.

The full amount of entrance and freshman Latin will be required of all candidates for the B. A. degree. In place of Greek a modern language may be offered for entrance. This plan is subject to ratification by the Board of Trustees.

Biggest British Airship Successfully Launched

Giant Craft, 670 Feet Long And With Four Gondolas, Makes Trial Trip

Selby, England.—R33, Great Britain's biggest airship, or the Mistress of the Air as she was appropriately described today, was launched this morning from her hangar at Barlow, a few miles from here, where she has been built by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co.

She is intended for the British navy, and as her construction was commenced 12 months ago she is fitted with guns and bomb-dropping apparatus.

There has been much discussion as to whether she will engage in a flight across the Atlantic, but upon this point Mr. W. H. Gollightly, the manager in charge of the Barlow works, is non-committal.

Before the ship took the air he was sure she would be able to fly the Atlantic, and after his experience in her today (he took part in the three hours' trial) his feelings deepened into actual confidence, but he was unable to make any announcement on the subject.

Four Gondolas

As he pointed out, R33 belongs to the Admiralty, and it is for "My Lords" to decide whether she shall endeavor to secure for Great Britain the honor of constructing the first aircraft to cross the Western Ocean.

Her length is 670 feet, and her greatest diameter 75 feet, but so even and graceful are her lines that the vastness of her size is somewhat minimized to the eye. She carries four gondolas, one forward, one aft, and two abreast of each other amidships, and her motive power is derived from five Sunbeam-Morris engines, each of 250 h.p.

These are designed to run at a

maximum speed of 2,500 revolutions a minute, at which speed the vessel, under fair circumstances in the matter of weather would be driven fully 70 miles an hour.

Crew Of 21

Her lighting equipment consists of machine and other guns and four bombs of 500 lb. and eight of 250 lb. each. The crew number 21.

Today Commander Hicks, R.A.F., was in charge as trial pilot, and with him in the forward observation and navigating car was Major Thomas, R.A.F., the captain of the ship, and Captain Leatham, R.A.F., her first lieutenant. Lieut. James, R.A.F., was the chief engineer.

Commander Hicks had been waiting for some days to take the aerial leviathan on her trial trip, but the weather was unfavorable. This morning, however, the conditions were better, although by no means ideal. The wind had shifted from the northeast to the northwest, and was only light. The sky was cloudless, but there was a somewhat substantial haze. A blimp which had been scouting around reported that the visibility was worse up aloft than on the ground.

At 10:45 R33 left the hangar which had witnessed her birth. It was a delicate task to move her out, but it was accomplished without the slightest mishap. Three hundred soldiers and employees of the firm, amongst the latter being quite a number of women, held on to the guide ropes. Slowly, steadily and steadily the huge craft was drawn into the open and allowed to move some distance to the southward of the hangar before at a bugle call the ropes were released.

The large crowd cheered lustily as

she commenced to rise. Her poise and balance in the air were perfect. As she ascended her propellers were started very slowly at first, but in a few seconds she was well under way heading almost due west. This was at about 11:5 a.m.

After running on this course for a little while she was brought round with her nose right up to the wind, and gathering speed and altitude soon disappeared in the mist in the direction of Selby. Half an hour later she was back and circled the flying ground several times. Then she disappeared once more.

The weather had grown much worse. The wind freshened to 15 or 20 miles an hour on the ground and brought up heavy clouds. At 1:30 a bugle summoning everyone at the works to be in readiness was sounded.

R33 had wireless that she was returning and would land. A quarter of an hour later she came up from the south, her heliograph winking messages to those below. This was the time of one of the greatest trials, for the wind was strong and rather gusty.

If anyone entertained fears they were proved to be groundless. With her nose dipping down, looking like a huge torpedo heading direct for me, she approached the ground with slow precision. No liner entering dock was ever handled with greater accuracy.

Guide ropes were thrown overboard and grasped, and soon R33, with the lower part of her fore and aft gondolas less than a foot from the ground, was pulled into the protection of the wind screen and then into the hangar itself.

Success Of The Trial

As she had left so she re-entered. To an observer the headway seemed all too small, but she entered the hangar without touching anything or anywhere. At 2:15 she was safely housed, and the men who had so gently shepherded her home broke into cheers.

I had an interview with Mr. Go-

llightly when he landed, and he told me that a trip of three hours was in accordance with the previous arrangements, although six hours was generally believed to be the period for trial. Any prospects of the airship remaining in the air longer than three hours were destroyed by the receipt of a wireless message that bad weather was coming up, and Mr.

HAVE YOU HAD THE GRIP

There are certain disorders such as influenza, or "the Grip," that especially debilitate and make the body an easy prey for more dangerous diseases. Ask those who have had the grip regarding the present condition of their health and most of them will answer: "Since I had the grip I have never been well." They still have profuse perspiration, the persistent weakness of the limbs, the disordered digestion, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart caused by the thin-blooded condition in which the grip almost always leaves its victim after the fever and influenza have subsided. They are, furthermore, at the mercy of relapses and of complications often very serious.

In an attack of the grip there is a rapid thinning of the blood, and until the blood is built up again there can be no complete recovery of health and strength. In fact the thin blood often results in a lack of nutrition of the nerves that produces a form of nervous trouble called by medical writers "post-grippal neurasthenia," or neurasthenia following an attack of the grip.

To build up the blood there is one remedy that has been a household word for a generation, Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. They tone up the whole system, make the blood rich and red, strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, put color in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. They also safeguard people from getting influenza by keeping the system in a fit condition to ward off attacks of this disease.

Try Dr. Williams' pink pills without delay if you are a sufferer from the after-effects of the grip or any form of debility caused by thin blood. They are obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, also post free one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Nassau Road, Shanghai. A booklet full of useful information on "Building Up The Blood" will be sent free to any reader in response to a postcard request to the above address.

Gollightly said that he was highly satisfied with the result of the trial. "We took her to about 1,000 feet straight away," he said, "and flew at three-quarter speed from 45 to 50 miles an hour in circles, but we ultimately got up to nearly 2,000 feet."

"We had no engine trouble whatever. Everything worked absolutely well. We made no height trials; those will have to follow later. During the three hours we were in

the air we traveled in a circle, touching York, Leeds, Doncaster and Howden."

This airship's lifting capacity is approximately equal to its weight, which is 23 tons.

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On R33's forward gondola were a Teddy Bear and a horseshoe, fixed by girl workers "for luck."



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The Russian Rouble: Its Past And Future

How And Why It Has Fallen In Value And How The Allies Can Help Restore The Russian Currency

By A Russian Editor
(Written Especially For THE CHINA PRESS)

The question of the Russian rouble is of the greatest and most important questions of the present day. It not only has a pure Russian importance, but its significance is international. Firstly, for the reason that Russia has always maintained business connections with other civilized countries and secondly, owing to the fact that many of the countries in Europe, Asia and America are holders of the Russian stock of money.

The fate of the Russian rouble has far too great weight with the world banker, manufacturer, storekeeper and the so-called "realist" of the French type for them to be indifferent to its future. In the question of the Russian rouble, there are mixed up reasons of a general nature with those of a special kind. Let us just stop for a moment and analyse these reasons.

Effect Of War On Russia

General reasons: Russia, as well as other countries, participated in the great war which was compelled to exercise various extreme measures. The loss of her gold which went abroad for the purpose of covering her military orders and contracts, the demand on growing military requirements, extraordinary high expenses, the increased emission of paper money, internal loans—all this owing to the iron logic of the war has happened to every country involved in the war. Exactly the same thing occurred in Russia. The proportion was disturbed, the proportion between the hard coin and the paper money. The quantity of the latter grew enormously, the former appeared and circulated less and less. That was the beginning of the depreciation of the Russian rouble in its own country and this accounts for the ever increasing expansiveness of life.

At present, when the peace conference is engaged in figuring up the losses and the profits, it would not be superfluous to remember that Russia at the very beginning of the war received the shock for the whole of Europe. We have in mind the modification of the parity of the Russian rouble, a modification which was felt most severely, namely, the correlation between the Russian rouble and the French franc, the English pound, the yen and the Mexican dollar. The modification of the parity could be of great benefit and value only to the enemy of Russia, and yet the modification of the parity sprang up by aid of Allied finance, which had an enormous influence upon the international position of the Russian rouble. Russia by all the herculean efforts of her soldiers and officers, nevertheless, experienced a long succession of sufferings. One of the most injurious consequences was the fall of the Russian rouble on the international money market with which Russia was rewarded for two heavy attacks on West Prussia.

Special reasons. The revolution in Russia, a special factor, had a great influence upon the position of the rouble. The demand on money grew enormously. The Russian army after the revolution, with the utmost impatience, looked forward to an improvement of their material position. A Russian soldier during the reign of the old regime was entitled to 75 kopecks a month, i.e., two kopecks and a half a day. He earned less than an ordinary street beggar. The only thing which he looked forward to with eagerness was an increase of pay. The Minister of Finance, during the premiership of Prince Lvoff, Mr. Terestchenko, considered it possible to fix a soldier's pay at 750 roubles. Yet even this amount, according to Mr. Terestchenko's statement, lay on the Russian budget heavily. The expenses grew heavier and heavier. The income was unable to keep pace with the galloping swiftness of the expenses. Where should help come from? Every glance was directed toward the printing press, the money machine. And there the manufacture of the bank notes began with a speed unimaginable. Day and night fat bundles of paper money were thrown all over the country. There was no exclusive right for one government only to increase the printing of paper money. Every government was anxious to draw its benefit from the printing press. This explains the various kinds and the overpowering quantity of the Russian money.

Absence Of A Monetary Unit
Together with the revolution is the new life of the Russians there appeared also new money. This does not mean that the bank notes of the old type were abolished. On the contrary, the Tsar had been dethroned, but his money still circulated and there was every confidence in it.

From the external side, there seemed to be a strange contradiction. The revolution had wrecked tsarism, yet on most of the bank notes the portraits of the different tsars were still to be seen. It could not be otherwise for the sake of the whole population. So the new government started to circulate money of a new type. Among the Russians and abroad, this is known under the name of krenki. The nominal value of these notes is of 20, 40, 250, and 1,000 roubles. The notes valued at 20 and 40 roubles are of a very elementary design and are without numbers. Those of 250 roubles bear numbers and are of smart workmanship, with the emblem of the Russian Government. The notes valued at 1,000 roubles represent the symbol of Russian liberty and the Tsarist Palace. With the circulation of this money, there arose certain names attached to each kind of them: Romanovski, Krenki, old and new, and yellow and green. In contrast to China, where many banks have appropriated the right of emission in places where money is circulated in various designs and forms, the appearance of different kinds of money in Russia was quite a new experience. But still there was far too great a demand on money.

In order to enable the people to settle small amounts postage and duty stamps were brought into the market. For settlement of big amounts, bills issued by the state treasury (Kassachestvo) coupons and obligations and liberty loans came into use. Still all this proved insufficient to meet the heavy demand. Owners of rents began to cut off their coupons and these went the same way. The value of these coupons varies between 50 kopecks and several hundreds of roubles.

The text of such coupons contains only a few lines and shows the date on which the rents expire. There is no symbol on them whatever. In every place wherever a new government sprang up the manufacture of some new kind of money began immediately; for instance the Ukraine, Poland, Lithuania, Caucasus, the Amur District, the latter in the period of the Soviet reign the so-called muhiuki, named after the name of the province of the Soviet, in the maritime district, Krasnodonkowsk, also called after the President's name of the Soviet on the territory of the Chinese Eastern Railway, bank notes issued by the Russo-Asiatic Bank, endorsed by Lieut.-General Horvath as the manager of the railway. The Siberian Government issued Siberian money valued at Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,000, also 100 and 50 roubles or of even a less value. Their color is grey. There are no external art decorations on them. We have not mentioned all of the various kinds of money issued in Russia. However, from the above facts, it will be seen that there is no monetary unit in Russia.

The Economic Consequences
One of the consequences of the various kinds of money circulating on the internal and external markets is the marking and describing them as good and bad. There is positively no reason for the marking of money as aforesaid, yet this distinction has a great weight with certain groups of speculators, who take every possible chance to draw their benefit. For an illustrating example, the town of Elagovitchensk gives a striking proof of it. There the so-called muhiuki were estimated at 50 percent of their nominal value and one of the most prominent firms in the Far East started to buy up the better part of the issued notes named muhiuki. When the operation was carried through, the firm quietly withdrew from the market and made up its mind to wait for its chance to come. This indeed happened very soon. At a financial meeting called by Lieut.-Gen. Horvath at Vladivostok, it was

unanimously decided to estimate all sorts of circulating paper money at 100 percent, i.e., its nominal value. Thus the firm, thanks to the new regulation, was benefited by a huge sum of money.

Exactly the same difference between the old and the new money exists on the external market. The Romanovski are estimated at a higher value than the Krenki. Why? Why do 1,000 roubles of the Krenki type bring less than the same amount of roubles of the old design? As a matter of fact, Russia alone and the Russian people only will have to acquit themselves of their obligations. If there exists any doubt at all as to the regeneration of the country, in that case, neither the old nor the new issue of bank notes can be considered satisfactorily. If, however, in the eyes of the Allies Russia has not lost her internal might and her wealth, then any kind of notes should be recognized and estimated at the same value. No one is able to explain the reason of the difference between the old and the new rouble and yet the difference there is. It is a great blunder! This policy is sure to have the reverse results, for it may easily raise the anger of the neutral group of the people.

The method of punishment of the people means their bankruptcy, for the reduction of the value is nothing less than a punishment. This punishment is mostly felt by the people in Siberia. They cannot do without piece goods, agricultural and other machines. The people are positively cut off from the supply of such articles, because they are deprived of their means. The systematic fall of the Russian rouble which has taken place for some time accounts for no special or new reasons. The fall shows the tendency directly towards the pressure to thrust it out from the market in the Far East and to bring it to a dead point where the rouble ceases to be able to do its duty at all. This the foreign manufacturers foresee and he looks sagely forward to the time when his productions will simply be exchanged for raw material. This is the worst kind of economic independence and serves only the interests of speculative groups or the selfish policy of one country or another. Europe and particularly America benefit the least by it. This may lead to great economic complications in the future. For this reason, the undervaluation of the Russian rouble must be stopped, at least its proportional stability must be re-established. This means there must be an end of the bankruptcy of the people.

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—First Sunday after Easter (Low Sunday). 8 a.m. Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel). 9:30 a.m. Children's Service. 10:30 a.m. S.V.C. Parade Service. Preacher, The Chaplain, S.V.C. 6 p.m. Evensong. Psalm 103; Stanford in B flat; Hymns 134, 135, 133. Preacher, The Bishop.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m. Matins; Preacher, The Bishop. 2 p.m. Children's Service. 6 p.m. Evensong; Preacher, Rev. H. C. Woodridge.

Union Church.—Sunday, April 27. 11 a.m. S.V.C. Church Parade; Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, "The Fulness in Christ." Chant, 103; Anthem, "God is our Hope and Strength" (Brewer); Hymns, 658, 742, 196. 8 p.m. Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, "Some said it thundered." Chant, 105; Hymns, 73, 271, 693.

St. Joseph's Church.—Sunday, April 27. Masses at 7, 8, 9:15 and 11 a.m. At 11 a.m. High Mass. Sermon in English. At 5 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Masses on week-days 7 and 8:30 a.m.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jesuit.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Address by John W. Wood, D.C.I.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—Corner of Rugee and Chapoo Roads. The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning at 11 a.m. by Rev. Murdoch Mackenzie, D.D. Evening at 6 p.m. by Rev. J. W. Lawrie, D.D.

American Song Service.—Sunday afternoon, at five o'clock, at the Palace Hotel, in the Assembly Room. Rev. Murdoch Mackenzie, D.D., will speak.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Prohibition after death." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday evening service 8 p.m. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nankang Road.

Sunday Service League.—Sunday, 5 p.m., Martyr's Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road. Address by the Rev. H. T. Silcock, Acting President West China University, on "The Situation in West China."

A Prologue In Heaven

(This is the opening of H. G. Wells' new novel, "The Undying Fire.")

TWO eternal beings, magnificently enshrouded, the one in a blinding excess of white radiance, and the other in a bewildering extravagance of colors, converse amidst stupendous surroundings. These surroundings are by tradition palatial, but there is now also marked cosmic tendency about them. They have no definite locality; they are above and comprehensive of the material universe. There is a quality in the scene as if a futurist with a considerable knowledge of modern chemical and physical speculation and some obscure theological notions had repainted the designs of a pre-Adamite. The vast pillars, vanishing into unfathomable darknesses, and the complicated curves and whorls of the decorations seem to have been traced by the flight of elemental particles. Suns and planets spin and glitter through the avasture depths of a floor of crystalline ether. Great winged shapes are in attendance, wrought of iridescences and bearing globes, stars, rolls of the law, flaming swords, and similar symbols. The voices of Cherubim and Seraphim can be heard crying continually, "Holy, Holy, Holy."

Now, as in the ancient story, it is a reception of the sons of God. The Master of the gathering, to whom one might reasonably attribute a sublime boredom, seeing that everything that can possibly happen is necessarily known to him, displays, on the contrary, as lively an interest in his interlocutor as ever. This interlocutor is, of course, Satan, the Unexpected.

The contrast of these two eternal beings is very marked; while the Deity, veiled and almost hidden in light, with his hair like wool and his eyes like the blue of infinite space, conveys an effect of stable, remote, and mountainous grandeur, Satan has the compact alertness of habitual travel; he is as definite as a grip-sack, and he brings a flavor of initiative and bustle upon a scene that would otherwise be one of serene perfection. His halo even has a slightly traveled look. He has been going to and fro in the earth and walking up and down in it; his labels are still upon him. His status in heaven remained as undefined as it was in the time of Job; it is uncertain to this day whether he is to be regarded as one of the sons of God or as an inexplicable intruder among them. (But see upon this question the Encyclopedia Biblica under his name.) Whatever his origin, there can be little doubt of his increasing assurance of independence and importance in the Divine presence. His freedom may be sanctioned or innate, but he himself has no doubt remaining of the security of his personal autonomy. He believes that he is a necessary accessory to God, and that his invaluable quality is an indispensable relief to the acquiescence of the Archangels. He never misses these reunions. If God is omnipresent by a calm necessity, Satan is everywhere by an infinite activity. They engage in unending metaphysical differences into which Satan has imparted a tone of friendly badinage. They play chess together.

But the chess they play is not the little ingenious game that originated in India; it is an altogether different scale. The Ruler of the Universe creates the board, the pieces, and the rules; he makes all the moves; he may make as many moves as he likes whenever he likes; his antagonist, however, is permitted to introduce a slight inexplicable inaccuracy into each move, which necessitates further moves in correction. The Creator determines and conceals the aim of the game, and

Cullings Of New Poetry

Things
(From The Pages)
Things are very intriguing!
In times of illness,
When death has peered
Boldly above the horizon.
A woman is seduced to fold her lace,
Or slip gay strings of garlanding
beads,
Blue, amber, green,
Cooling her fingers.
We still have monkey-tricks
Of carrying off things into corners,
And gloating there,
Though lightning crack
The mirroring sky,
And thunders yell—unheeded oracles!
Manscoring-tools make a nice diversion
When death is stalking near a human
dwelling.
Or else has ravaged and passed by,
Still crumpling!

Isolation
(From Yang's)
Death is a blade
That severs either way the edge is
turned;
Not only you are lost,
But these, who walk with me,
Their eyes still glad.

Dead Fountains
(From The Pages)
Moonstains on a leaf-strown cloister
walk,
And through the colonnades, dead
fountains, rain-filled,
Cast upward hollow echoes of the
stars.

Paolo! Paolo!
The dry rustlings of the leaves
Blurred out the whisperings of two,
Wrapped silk about the sound of
kisses.

Moonlight streaming in silver
Along rapier blades.
Heavy feet scatter leaves
Into frightened leaps.
Twice a curse!
Then the moan of a man
Lying, pale head in the light,
Body in shadow.

"Paolo! Paolo! Help!"
The cry of a girl totters against the
colonnades
And falls across dead fountains
That cast upward hollow echoes of
the stars.

My Mother Said—
(From Kismet)
"Love will be a sword to you,"
My mother said—
Not a pillow
Behind your head,
Not a staff
Below your hand,
Not a stream
In a brown land;
Love will never
Be a breast
Where you, sore beset,
May rest.

What you have felt
You will forget.
To old-time joy,
To old-time fret
Eyes you will shut,
Ears you will seal.
You will bow,
And you will kneel:
Grass beneath,
Sky overhead—
What you possessed
You will count as dead—

"You will give all to love as his due:
And for that will love be a sword to
you!"
My mother said.
—MARY CAROLYN DAVIES.

A Baby's Dress
(From The Touchstone)
It is made of finest linen—
Sheer as wasp-wings;
It is made with a flowing panel
Down the front.
All overrun with fagot-stitched bow-
knots
Holding hours and hours
Of fairy-white forget-me-nots.
And it is finished
Tonight, crisp with new pressing.
It lies stiffly in its pasteboard box,
Smothered in folds of tissue-paper.
Which envelop it like a shroud—
In its coffin-shaped pasteboard box.

Tomorrow a baby will wear it at a
christening;
Tomorrow the dead-white of its linen
Will glow with the tint of baby skin;
And out of its filmy mystery
There will reach
Baby hands. . . .

But tonight the lamplight plays over
it and finds it cold.
Like the flower-busk of a little soul,
Which, new-lived, has fluttered to its
destiny.
It lies in its coffin-shaped pasteboard
box
Tomorrow will make it what hands
cannot—
Limp and warm with babyhood,
A hallowed thing—

Are The Chinese Immoral?

Western Myths And Outport Appearances To The Contrary
Notwithstanding, They Are NotBY ROVER
(Specially written for THE CHINA PRESS)

Any one on reading the title of this article might imagine that I was striking for sensational effects, but that is not so. Many people in the home-lands get all kinds of fly-blown ideas about the East. They wrap it around in a halo of romance and picture to themselves that Orientals and life in the Far East are represented by a kind of mixture of hashish and opium, voluptuous sensuality and secluded harems.

But we people who live, move and have our being in this vast land of China and have ears to hear and eyes to see, as we ramble up and down the vast distances of this mighty land, have discovered long since that this all is a lot of buncombe and are but the dreams of the hysterical minds of the un-traveled.

We are prepared to say right here after a most unique experience lasting over a quarter of a century, during which we have visited nearly every province and mixed with all kinds and classes of the population, that the Chinese cannot by any means be classed as an immoral race.

This is a strong assertion and the next question naturally follows. How can China compare in this respect with her contemporaries, the western nations? I think it will be conceded that there is more immorality in the hurry-scurry civilization of Western lands than what could find a place in the somewhat hidebound conventional civilization of the East. In this land, the very fact that filial piety is absorbed by the Chinese people into their inmost being with their mother's milk acts as a great incentive to family purity and above-the-average morality. We all know that it has become an established fact that the modern man cannot live alone. It is no use shutting one's eyes and trying to forget that there is such a thing as sex. Just looking the question up in a cupboard does not finish the question once and for all.

The passions of our human nature are just as much portions of our living bodily fabric as are the circulation of our blood or the wireless telegraphy of our thought.

The very stress and rate at which we are compelled to live all tend to make us more immoral. You have only got to refer to the long discussed question which is agitating Shanghai at present, I mean "The Moral Welfare Campaign" to show you that there are no ways of blind-ing our eyes to the necessity for regulated vice. Civilization and decency demand it and it is useless for any prosaic or old-fashioned goody-goody to try to stop it.

This all goes to show us that the Chinese are anyhow somewhat behind the times. Their civilization and their mode of living have not evolved up to the present time the necessity for a moral welfare campaign. I would qualify this statement, however, by recognising that in the Settlements the foreigners

What Is This Mysterious New Disease, Sleeping Sickness?

By George S. Edgcombe

A new form of sleeping sickness or "epidemic stupor" is creeping westward over the United States from the Atlantic seaport cities, to which it undoubtedly was brought from England and France. To humorists and cartoonists the disease seems to have made a strong appeal, but to the hundreds of victims and the families of many who have died from it it is a mighty serious matter. In the fortnight or so in which the disease has been observed it has developed a 15 percent death rate, and as the law does not compel physicians to report it, no one knows how rapidly it is spreading.

"Encephalitis lethargica," as the malady is technically described, is caused by an infection of certain of the brain centers by a mysterious virus or germ which has thus far defied detection by bacteriologists. Some experts aver that the disease is an aftermath of influenza. Others maintain that it is a new disease, with a special virus of its own.

The most frequent symptoms are marked lethargy and stupidity. Usually there is fever in the early stages, the temperature ranging from 101 to 103. Often the fever does not appear until the last stage. This is especially noticeable in cases that prove fatal. Progressive lethargy is predominant. The patient grows more dazed and stupid and slips for days at a time unless great effort is made to arouse him from his stupor. In the initial stages there is pain in the eyes, dizziness, headache and double vision (seeing objects doubly). In the advanced stages the patient is often unable to maintain any voluntary muscular movement. The face becomes pale and masklike and double facial paralysis sets in. Delirium at night and rigidity of the body are not uncommon. In some cases the victim chatters rapidly in a hysterical manner, indicating marked alteration in the mental state.

Thus far no special treatment has been discovered. The patient is put to bed and given careful nursing. Temporary relief from pain or coma is often obtained by withdrawing the electricity from the central spinal fluid. Hot water bottles applied to the limbs also relieve pain, numbness and tingling in the extremities.

In the war ridden countries, particularly France, observers of the disease were at first inclined to attribute it to an infection caused by eating inferior food. This theory was disproved, and then it was thought that

and the Chinese are practically living the same high pressure life. But if you get back to the real China, to the thatched cottages of the laboring classes, to the homes of the men of toil who are the backbone of this race, what do you find?

Do you find immorality there? Do you find sensuality? Do you find concubinage or gilded prostitution? No. What do you find? You find universal marriage. As soon as the young lads or the maidens begin to feel the strange call of sex, they are married, in their early teens. There is no attempt to try to hide or to cover up what are physical facts. The Chinese father never tries to hide vital matters from his offspring and the mother without any false modesty imparts to her daughter the beautiful truths of motherhood. Every Chinese is imbued with one idea, that he or she must propagate his or her species. Therefore as all have to enter the gate of marriage, to the Chinese people there is no prurient curiosity concerning conjugal matters. The vast mass of the Chinese people "know" but one woman in their life. That woman is the wife given to them in childhood. If she dies, a successor is appointed. Why then should the Chinese be immoral? There is no reason for them to seek their sexual enjoyment outside their own homes. While to us westerners there is another question to be considered, I think it may be taken as a palliative excuse for the need for regulated vice, and that is that marriage, for us westerners, by force of circumstances and artificial living, has become a luxury for the few and an impossibility for the mass.

So therefore I would advise my readers when their attention is called to the thousands of Chinese prostitutes at the great ports as a proof of the immorality of the land, to remember that they are only dealing with the fringes of China, and with a fungus like excrescence which has fastened itself upon the national life of China, and which may be called the borderland where the East and West meet. I ask them to remember that these people are simply a floating population, who are not only despised by all who know them, but what is more remarkable, that the great proportion of China's four hundred millions who are living in the seclusion of the interior are even unconscious that there is even such a thing as prostitution.

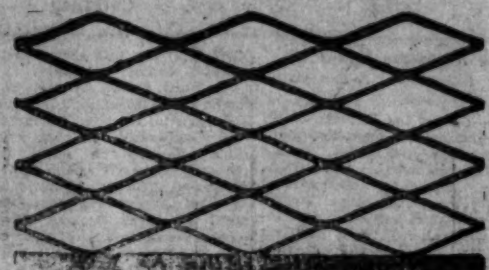
I could say a lot about the question as to whether China compares favorably or otherwise with foreign countries as to statistics of degenerates, perverts or debauchees, but we will let that matter pass, as it is not an easy matter to deal with in the columns of a newspaper.

In conclusion, I would ask my readers, when answering all the fervid inquiries of their homefolks as to "High Life in The East" to avoid spinning fairy tales and keep right down to facts. The Chinese, whatever they may be individually, are as a nation one of the most moral nations at the present day.

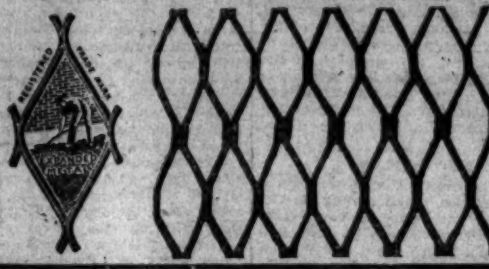
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Musical Matters

By R. B. Hurry, Mus. Rec.
Correspondents wishing to draw attention to musical matters, or to ask questions should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.

If in modern music there be one thing more striking than another it is the disposition shown by its creators to wander far afield. The jour-

ney is productive of various results. It is a not unprofitable task to direct attention to some of the efforts to gain "fresh woods and pastures new," for the widespread desire to loaf and enjoy one's soul in uncrowded parts is likely to have an immense effect on the art of music, writes Mr. D. C. Parker.

An imposing manifestation of the orientation in question is at present discernible in the United States. That vast country is anxious to contribute something unique to the

world's music, and would seem to feel that the sine qua non of such an accomplishment is the creation of some kind of national expression. In other words the composers are endeavoring to bring to birth music which cannot be mistaken for English, French or German; music, in fact, which either finds a literary analogue in the dialect pieces of Riley and Dunbar, takes its inspiration from the time when the fabric of American civilization was in the making, sings the song of the isolated homestead or seeks to interpret the multiform and kaleidoscopic life of the continent. They therefore cast about for material which seems to be of a promising nature, and as one great town is very much like another it is not surprising that they do not celebrate the glories of Broadway or Fifth Avenue—though such famous spots deserve their symphony—but take up their domicile in places more romantic and more primitive, if less to the taste of the modern Sybarite. Nothing could be more natural than the harkening back to the days when the red man roamed unmolested over the prairies and through the virgin forests.

Distance lends the necessary enchantment, and one perceives, at least, possibilities in certain circumstances. Quite as natural is the desire to capture, or recapture, that rich seam of tender sentiment which is evident in those half happy, half sad effusions which have either emanated from or paid a tribute to Dixieland and Tennessee. Not a little of this pioneer work has already been done. Whether the methods adopted are the right or wrong way to set about the matter is a question apart. Whether, again, the music which has been written and performed should be called an attempt or an achievement must be left to individual opinion. In any case, what we have to deal with is a definite trend of such persistence that we must keep an eye upon it. MacDowell's "Indian" Suite is one of the most conspicuous examples of the activity in question. The composer acknowledged his indebtedness to the North American Indian, but the indebtedness is only partial, and the title must consequently be held to indicate the mood and complexion of the music and nothing more. Significant, too, are the headings "From an Indian Lodge" and "Uncle Remus" (Woodland Sketches). "Of Brer Rabbit" (Fireside Tales) and "Indian Idylls" (New England Idylls). The prolific Victor Herbert added his quota in the opera "Naxos," a Red Indian subject. Gilbert has to his credit "Indian Scenes," based on indigenous themes, and a recently produced ballet, "The Dance on Place Congo," adapted from George W. Cable, and Farwell's various works, the names of which (e.g., "Swaco Memories") give the broadness of hints as to his bias. In most minds Charles W. Cadman, the writer of the popular "Land of the Sky Blue Water," is very definitely associated with an eloquent advocacy of the study of American Indian music, and he has more than once put his possibilities to the test. In his latest score, for example, an opera "Shanewis," the Osage chant is incorporated.

Not alone by America has this seam been worked. Dvorak's activities are well known. For a time he almost forgot his Bohemian woods, and if he did not exchange the pipe and fiddle for the banjo, he at least made artistic capital by turning to the anthology of the black man. The felicity, or otherwise, of Dvorak's experiment has been variously estimated. It was not his method to reproduce the original with note accuracy; but, if thus setting little store on the letter, he was careful as to the spirit, and to most minds conveyed the sentiment with success. Darius spent some years in Florida, and if may be to his sojourn that we owe the Creole opera "Koanga," drawn from the pen of George W. Cable.

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A Prologue In Heaven

their flaming swords, approve of what I had done?"
God gave no answer.
"But that reminds me," said Satan, unabashed.

III
The great winged shapes drew nearer, for Satan is the celestial raconteur. He alone makes stories. "There was a certain man in the land of Uz whose name was Job."

"We remember him."
"We had a wager of sorts," said Satan "It was some time ago."
"The wager was never very distinct—and now that you remind me of it, there is no record of your paying."
"Did I lose or win? The issue was obscured by discussion. How those men did talk! You intervened. There was no decision."
"You lost, Satan," said a great Being of Light who bore a book. "The wager was whether Job would lose faith in God and curse him. He was afflicted in every way, and particularly by the conversation of his friends. But there remains an undying fire in man."

Satan rested his dark face on his hand, and looked down between his knees through the pellucid floor to that little eddy in the ether which makes our world. "Job," he said, "lives still."
Then, after an interval: "The whole earth is now—Job."
Satan delights equally in statistics and in quoting Scripture. He leaned back in his seat with an expression of quiet satisfaction. "Job," he said, in easy narrative tones, "lived to a great age. After his disagreeable experiences he lived one hundred and forty years. He had, again seven sons and three daughters, and he saw his offspring for four generations. So much is classical. These ten children brought him seventy grandchildren, who again prospered generally and had large families. (It was a prolific strain.) And now, if we allow three generations to a century, and the reality is rather more than that, and if we take the survival rate as roughly three to a family, and if we agree with your excellent Bishop Usher that Job lived about thirty-five centuries ago, that gives us—How many? Three to the hundredth and fifth power?"
It is, at any rate, a sum vastly in excess of the present population of the earth and watch the clear water of a shallow.

IV
The dark regard of Satan smote down through the quivering universe and left the tolling light waves behind. "See there," he said, pointing. "My old friend on his little planet—Adam—Job—Man—like a roast on a spit. It is time we had another wager."

God condescended to look with Satan at mankind, circling between day and night. "Whether he will curse or bless?"
"Whether he will even remember God?"

"I have given my promise that I will at last restore Adam."
The downcast face smiled faintly. "These questions change from age to age," said Satan.
"The Whole remains the same."
"The story grows longer in either direction," said Satan, speaking as one who thinks aloud; "past and future unfold together. When the first atoms jarred I was there, and so conflict was there—and progress. The days of the old story have each expanded to hundreds of millions of years now, and still I am in them all. The sharks and crawling monsters of the early seas, the first things that crept out of the water into the jungle of fronds and stems, the early reptiles, the leopards and feline dragons of the great age of life, the mighty beasts of hoof and horn that came later: they all perished and suffered and were perplexed. At last came this Man of yours, out of the woods, hairy, beetle-browed, and blood-stained, peering not too hopefully for that Eden-

bower of the ancient story. It wasn't there. There never had been a garden. He had fallen before he arose, and the weeds and thorns are as ancient as the flowers. The Fall goes back in time now beyond man, beyond imagination. The very stars were born in sin.

"If we can still call it sin," mused Satan.
"On a little planet this Thing arises, this red earth, this Adam, this Edomite, this Job. He builds cities, he tills the earth, he catches the lightning and makes a slave of it, he changes the breed of beast and grain. Clever things to do, but still petty things. You say that in some manner he is to come up at last to this. He is too foolish and too weak. His achievements only illuminate his limitations. Look at his bag of a body full of rage and rudiments, a haggard of diseases! His life is decay. Does he grow? I do not see it. Has he made any perceptible step forward in quality in the last ten thousand years? He quarrels endlessly and aimlessly with himself. In a little while his planet will cool and freeze."

"In the end he will rule over the stars," said the voice that was above Satan. "My spirit is in him."
Satan shaded his face with his hand from the effulgence about him. He said no more for a time, but sat watching mankind as a boy might sit on the bank of a stream and watch the fry of minnows in the clear water of a shallow.
"Nay," he said at last, "it is incredible. It is impossible. I have disturbed and afflicted him long enough. I have driven him as far as he can be driven. But now I am moved to pity. Let us end this dispute. It has been interesting, but now—is it not enough? It grows cruel." He has reached his limit. Let us give him a little peace now. Lord, a little season of sunshine and plenty; and then some painless universal pestilence, and so let him die."
"He is immortal and he does not begin."
"He is mortal and near his end. At times, no doubt, he has a cer-

instinct merely to live, to endure for a season and then to pass. Give me but the power and you shall see his courage snap like a rotten string."

"You may do all that you will to him, only you must not slay him. For my spirit is in him."

"That he will cast out of his own accord—when I have ruined his hopes, mocked his sacrifices, blackened his skies and filled his veins with torture. . . . But it is too easy to do. Let me just slay him now and end his story. Then let us begin another, a different one, and something more amusing. Let us, for a example, put brains—and this soul of yours—into the ants or the bees or the beavers! Or take up the octopus, already a very tactful and intelligent creature!"
"No; but do as you have said, Satan. For you also are my instrument. Try Man to the uttermost. See if he is indeed no more than a little stir amidst the slime, a furs in the mud that signifies nothing."

V
The Satan, his face hidden in shadow, seemed not to hear this, but remained still and intent upon the world of men.

And as that brown figure, with its vast halo like the worn tail of some fiery peacock, brooded high over the realms of being, this that follows happened to a certain man upon the earth.

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LODGE-LOWELL DEBATE ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Republican Leader In Senate And President Of Harvard Meet In Forensic Battle In Response To Latter's Challenge To Arguments Of International Society

Not since the famous Lincoln-Douglas debate just preceding the Civil War, the debate that made Abraham Lincoln a national figure, has there been in the United States a set debate by national leaders on a fundamental national question until that reproduced below, the debate in Boston on the League of Nations Covenant between Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican leader in Congress, and President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University. Senator Lodge has been the foremost opponent of President Wilson and of his peace policy and the most effective opponent of the League of Nations in its present form. He speaks with authority. While more vitriolic attacks may have been made by others, they lack the same weight. However unpalatable Senator Lodge's conservatism on all social and political questions may be, he represents a great American tradition—the New England tradition. He is a man of broad culture and high principles, a hard student, an intimate associate of the Massachusetts descendants of the nation's founders, best typified by the Adams family. He is one of the few survivors of the old Senatorial caste, now passing, which with all its torments and fidelity to vested interests was of a much higher plane than the present politician-business type. President Lowell, defender of the League, is, of course, a Massachusetts Lowell, himself a product of generations of the highest New England culture and tradition. As president of Harvard University, he has a preeminent position in the American intellectual—or at least academic—world. The debate, which was held in Boston, March 19, was the result of his challenge to Senator Lodge. It is given here in full because it is the most detailed, best considered and most coherent statement of both sides of the question yet made. It is worth reading with close attention. Editor THE CHINA PRESS.

Loage Not Against League, He Says In Opening Debate

Senator Lodge, in his opening address, spoke as follows: "I am largely indebted to President Lowell for this opportunity to address this great audience. He and I are friends of many years, both Republicans. He is the president of our great university, one of the most important and influential places in the United States. He is also an eminent student and historian of politics and government. He and I may differ as to methods in this great question now before the people, but I am sure that in regard to the security of the peace of the world and the welfare of the United States we do not differ in purpose. "I am going to say a single word, if you will permit me, as to my own position. I have tried to state it over and over again. I thought I had stated it in plain English. But there are those who find in misrepresentation a convenient weapon for controversy, and there are others, most excellent people, who perhaps have not seen what I have said and who possibly have misunderstood me.

Not Against A League; Wants Nations United "It has been said that I am against any league of nations. I am not. Far from it. "I am anxious to have the nations, the free nations of the world, united in a league, as we call it, a society, as the French call it, but united, do all that can be done to secure the future peace of the world and to bring about a general disarmament.

"I have also been charged with inconsistency. In the autumn of 1914 Theodore Roosevelt made a speech in which he brought forward the idea of a league of nations for the prevention of future wars. In the following June of 1915, speaking at Union College on commencement, I took up the same idea and discussed the establishment of a league of nations backed by force. I spoke of it only in general terms. I spoke again in favor of it in the following winter before the meeting of the League to Enforce Peace.

"But the more I reflected upon it and the more I studied it the more difficult the problem appeared to me. It became very clear to me that in trying to do too much we might lose all; that there were many obstacles and many dangers in the way, and that it would require the greatest skill and self-restraint on the part of the nations to make any league that would really promote and strengthen and make secure the peace of the world.

Considered Taft Plan To Enforce Peace Perilous "In January, 1917, the President of the United States brought forward a plan for a league to enforce peace in an address to the Senate, and I discussed it at some length showing the dangers of the proposition and the perils which it would bring not only to peace but to the United States.

"During all this time, I may say, I was in consultation or I was talking with Theodore Roosevelt in regard to it. His position and mine did not differ.

"On December 21 I made a speech in the Senate in which I discussed the fourteen points and some of the momentous questions raised by the proposition for a league of nations.

"Colonel Roosevelt wrote an article upon that speech, approving it and commending it. I read a single paragraph from it: "Our need is not so great as that of the vast scattered British Empire, for our domains are pretty much in a ring fence. We ought not to undertake the task of policing Europe, Asia and Northern Africa; neither ought we to permit any interference with the Monroe Doctrine, nor any attempt by Europe or Asia to police America. Mexico is our Balkan peninsula. Some day we will have

to deal with it. All the coasts and islands which in any way approach the Panama Canal must be dealt with by this nation, and by this nation in accordance with the Monroe Doctrine."

Quotes Colonel's Warning Against 'Meddling' Policy

"On January 3 of the present year—the Friday before his death—he dictated another editorial, which appeared after his death. I wish the time would permit me to read it all; but I will read only one paragraph: "Let each nation reserve to itself, and for its own decision, and let it clearly set forth questions which are non-justiciable. Finally, make it perfectly clear that we do not intend to take a position of an international 'Meddlesome Mattie.' The American people do not wish to go into an overseas war unless for a very great cause and where the issue is absolutely plain. Therefore, we do not wish to undertake the responsibility of sending our gallant young men to die in obscure fights in the Balkans, or in Central Europe, or in a war we do not approve of. Moreover, the American people do not intend to give up the Monroe Doctrine. Let civilized Europe and Asia introduce some kind of police system in the weak and disorderly countries at their thresholds, but let the United States treat Mexico as our Balkan peninsula and refuse to allow European or Asiatic powers to interfere on this continent in any way that implies permanent or semi-permanent possession. Every one of our Allies will with delight greet this request if President Wilson chooses to make it, and it will be a great misfortune if it is not made."

Had Colonel's Approval Of Fight On Covenant

"Two weeks before his death I was with Theodore Roosevelt for some hours, seeing him for two mornings in succession. The draft

new before the country was not then before us, but we discussed fully the league of nations in all its bearings. We were in entire agreement. The position that I have taken, and now take, had his full approval. The line I have followed in the Senate and elsewhere was the one he wished to have followed. I do not say this to transfer any responsibility from my shoulders to his. All I do and all I say is on my own responsibility alone. But it is a help and a strength to me to feel that I have behind me the approval, the support of the great American, the great patriot, the great man whose death has been such a grievous loss, not only to the United States, but to the entire world in this hour.

"Now, just a word in regard to inconsistency. I do not think I have been inconsistent, but it does not matter whether I have or not. Individual inconsistencies have no relation to the merits of any question. If nobody ever changed their minds it would be a stagnant world. The only difficulty comes, as it comes with many habits, harmless in moderation, but dangerous in excess. When inconsistencies become excessive they are apt to suggest self-seeking and insincerity or lack of real conviction.

Quotes Wilson's Warning Of Entangling Alliance

"I think it is hardly worth while to discuss inconsistencies. No one can tell where the discussion may lead.

"On May 6, 1914, at the unveiling of the Barry monument in Washington, President Wilson said:

"There are just as vital things stirring now that concern the existence of the nation as were stirring then, and every man who worthily stands in this presence should examine himself and see whether he has the full conception of what it means that America should live her own life. Washington saw it when he wrote his farewell address. It was not merely because of passing and transient circumstances that Washington said that we should keep from entangling alliances."

"I pause a moment to say that Washington did not say that we should keep clear from entangling alliances in the Farewell Address. He said that we should keep clear of permanent alliances, and that temporary alliances would be sufficient to meet an emergency—as they were in the year just closed.

"I merely mention this because the phrase 'entangling alliances,' which is so familiar to the country, was the utterance of Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural. He warned us from entangling alliances. He, too, like Washington, I know, is considered antiquated by many people. I merely recall it for the benefit of Jeffersonian Democrats, if any still survive.

"In Washington, January 6, 1916, addressing the Pan-American Congress, President Wilson said: "The Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed by the United States on her own authority. It always has been maintained, and always will be maintained, upon her own responsibility."

"I think I am not to blame for wishing it to be maintained now.

"I take first the form of the draft, without regard to its substance. There were four drafts presented to the commission—one by Italy, one by

France, one by the United States and one by Great Britain. The British draft was the one selected. You can find in the treaty, if you will compare it with the plan put forth by General Smuts in January, that some paragraphs were taken from his plan with but slight changes. How nearly the draft presented conforms to the British draft I have no means of knowing.

"The drafts offered by the other countries have never been discussed, although we are living in the era of open covenants openly arrived at. I hope in the course of a few years that those drafts may appear in the volumes published by Congress which contain an account of our foreign relations. The draft appears to me, and I think to any one who has examined it with care, to have been very loosely and obscurely drawn. It seems to me that Lord Robert Cecil, who, I believe, is principally responsible for it, should have put it in the hands of a parliamentary draftsman before it was submitted. A constitution or a treaty ought to be in legal, statutory or constitutional language, and not in the language selected for this purpose.

"The language of that draft is of immense importance, because it is necessary that there should be just as few differences of opinion as to the meaning of the articles of that draft as human ingenuity can provide against. No man, he the President of the Senate, can fix what the interpretation of that draft is.

"The draft itself, the articles themselves, should answer as far as possible all questions. There is no court to pass upon them. They would have to be decided by the nine powers whose representatives compose the Executive Council. The people who are for this draft of a league and those who are against it differ about construction of nearly every article; and, not only that, but those who are for it differ among themselves, and those who are against it differ among themselves as to its construction. There will be differences arising out of that very porous instrument. There will be differences arising before a twelve-month has passed among the very nations that signed it.

"Mr. Taft said on the 7th of March: "Undoubtedly the covenant needs revision. It is not symmetrically arranged, its meaning has to be dug out, and the language is ponderous and has a diplomatic patois."

"I have said nothing about the draft as severe or as well put and as thoroughly descriptive as that.

"Another question point which applies not only to the necessity of clear and definite language in the great instrument but to the whole treaty, or to any treaty or any alliance or league that we make, is this—that the sanctity of treaties is above everything else important.

"Whatever a country agrees to, that it must maintain.

Many British Suggestions Seen In The Covenant

"This scheme for a league now before us creates a number of new contracts, a number of new relations, which nations have not undertaken before to create. There have been many leagues. There is nothing new in the idea of a league. They go back to the days of Greece. There is the Peace of Westphalia, the League of Cambray. I believe there are some thirty altogether in the pages of history, none of them very successful, and the Holy Alliance of 1815 another attempt was made, and that time a league to preserve peace. But we are approaching this league on a different basis and on a different theory from any, I believe, ever attempted. We are reaching for—a great object, playing for a great stake. But we are creating new contracts. Therefore, we should examine all the propositions with

the utmost care before we give our consent to them.

"The sanctity of treaties lies at the basis of all peace, and therefore we must be as careful as possible to remove all chances of disagreement arising out of conflicting interpretations of language.

"As I have said, my first constructive criticism is that we should have a revision of the language and form of the draft.

"Now, in discussing the draft of the league I can deal only with the most important points. To analyze those articles of that league as they should be analyzed would take many hours.

Number Of Necessary Votes Not Stipulated

"But I will speak of one objection which runs all through it—that there are so many places where it says that the executive council, which is the real seat of authority, shall recommend or advise or propose measures, and it falls to say by what vote they shall do it. There are one or two places where it is stated there shall be a two-thirds vote; another case where it shall be unanimous; but in most cases it is not stated.

"Now, either there should be a clause in there saying where not otherwise stated, the decision of the executive council shall be by a majority vote, or else it ought to be expressed in every article where they are called upon to make a recommendation or a proposal of a decision of any kind.

"Again let me quote from Mr. Taft. He says, speaking of ambiguous phrases:

"One of these, for instance, is in respect to the executive council. Will it need a unanimous vote or will a majority vote be sufficient where there is no specification?"

"That puts the point extremely well, and I think there should be another change. I offer that as a second constructive criticism. I now come to what seems to me a very vital point indeed, and that is the Monroe Doctrine. I shall not undertake to trace the history of the doctrine or of its development since Mr. Monroe first declared it. But in its essence it rests upon this proposition of separating the Americas from Europe in all matters political. It rests on the differentiation of the American hemisphere from Europe and therefore I have found it difficult to understand an argument—first advanced with more confidence, perhaps, than it is now—that we preserve the Monroe Doctrine by extending it. The Monroe Doctrine was the invisible line that we put around us to exclude other nations from meddling in American affairs, and I have never been able to get it through my head how you can preserve a fence by taking it down.

"The Monroe Doctrine is the corollary of Washington's foreign policy declared in the farewell address. I am not going to base any argument upon it, but it is a mistake to consider the policy laid down by Washington and Monroe as ephemeral and necessarily transient. As Mr. Wilson well said, Washington's doctrine was not transient. It may be wrong; the time may have come to discard it; but it is not ephemeral because it rests on two permanent facts—human nature and geography.

Atlantic And Pacific Still Strong Barriers

"Human nature, you may say, has changed. When you study the history of the past as far as we have a history there is a curious similarity in it at all stages. But one thing is certain—not even the wisest and most optimistic of reformers can change the geography of the globe. They say communication has quickened enormously. The Atlantic Ocean is not what it was as a

barrier, or the Pacific, either, I suppose.

"But do not forget that even under modern conditions the silver street, the little channel only twenty miles wide, was England's bulwark and defense in this last war. Do not underrate the 3,000 miles of Atlantic. It was on that that the Monroe Doctrine, the corollary of Washington's policy, rested.

"Great systems of morality and philosophy have been taught and preached 2,000, 2,500 and 3,000 years ago. They may be wrong, but they are neither transient nor ephemeral, because they rest upon the eternal verities. And when you come to discard a policy like that it is well to realize what you are abandoning and what its importance is.

Monroe Doctrine Expanded In Magdalena Bay Case

"The Monroe Doctrine has been expanded. A resolution was passed unanimously in the Senate a few years ago stating that the United States would regard it as an act of hostility for any corporation or association or any other nation take possession of Magdalena Bay, being a post of great strategic, naval and military advantage. It did not rest on the Monroe Doctrine. It rested on something deeper than that. It rested on the basis of the Monroe Doctrine, the great law of self-preservation.

"They say that if we demand the exclusion of the Monroe Doctrine from the operation of the league they will demand compensation. Very well. Let them exclude us from meddling in Europe. That is not a burden that we are seeking to bear. We are ready to go there at any time to save the world from barbarism and tyranny. But we are not thirsting to interfere in every obscure quarrel that may spring up in the Balkans.

"Mr. Taft says that the covenant should be made more definite by a larger reservation of the Monroe Doctrine. I agree entirely. I offer that as my third constructive criticism, that there should be a larger reservation of the Monroe Doctrine, and when the leading advocate of this draft takes that position it seems to me it cannot be a very unreasonable one.

Denies Foreigners' Right To Dictate Immigration

"There is the question of immigration, which this treaty reaches under this non-justiciable question. I am told, I believe I have followed it through all the windings, that a final decision could only be reached by unanimity, and it is said that the league would not be unanimous. I think that highly probable, but I deny the jurisdiction. I cannot personally accede to the proposition that other nations, that a body of men in executive council where we as a nation have but one vote, shall have any power, unanimous or otherwise, to say who shall come into the United States. It must not be within the jurisdiction of the league at all. It lies at the foundation of national character and national well-being. There should be no possible jurisdiction over the power which defends this country from a flood of Japanese, Chinese and Hindu labor.

"The tariff is involved in the article for the boycott. The coastwise trade is involved in Article XXI. I think we ought to settle our own import duties. They say it is a domestic question. So it is. So is immigration. But they are domestic questions with international relations.

"This treaty is indissoluble. There is no provision for withdrawal or termination. In the old days—very old days—they were in the habit of beginning treaties by swearing eternal friendship, which made

them last no longer. That has been given up. In modern times almost all the treaties that we now have contain provisions for termination or withdrawal on notice. If there is no provision for withdrawal you are thrown back on denunciation or abrogation by one nation.

Provision For Peaceful Withdrawal Necessary

"I have been surprised to hear in the Senate and elsewhere the statement that this was only a treaty and we could abrogate it by an act of Congress at any time, as we can under the decisions of the Supreme Court. Why, ladies and gentlemen, nothing could be worse than that. No greater misfortune could befall the peace of the world than to have a nation, especially a powerful nation, abrogate the treaty. It is usually a preliminary to war. It is in many cases, at least. There ought to be some provision by which a withdrawal could be effected without any breach of peace or any injury to the cause.

"Mr. Taft says: 'The covenant should also be made more definite as to when its obligations may be terminated.' I offer that as another constructive criticism.

"I am obliged to move rapidly, for my time is expiring. But there are two great points that I cannot leave wholly untouched.

"One is Article XIX, providing for mandatories. It does not say who shall select the mandatory. That is a nation may be selected to take charge of a weak or a backward people and be appointed by the league to that work.

Overseas Mandatory A Grave Responsibility

"It has been suggested that we should take charge of Armenia and Mesopotamia and Syria. I am not going to argue it at length. I am not as deeply opposed to that provision as many others—as most other people are—as I believe the American people are. But it is a very grave responsibility to take—take charge of some distant people, furnish them with civilians to carry on their government, furnish them with an army to protect them, and send our young men away on that business.

"Then comes Article X. That is the most important article in the whole treaty. That is the one that I want the American people to consider—take it to their homes and their firesides, discuss it, think of it. If they comment it, the treaty will be ratified and proclaimed with that in it. But think of it first, think well. That pledges us to guarantee the political independence and the territorial integrity against external aggression of every nation a member of the league. That is every nation of the earth. We ask no guarantee; we have no endangered frontiers; but we are asked to guarantee the territorial integrity of every nation, practically, in the world—it will be when the league is completed. As it is today we guarantee the territorial integrity and political independence of every part of the far-flung British Empire.

"Now, mark: a guarantee is never invoked except when force is needed. If we guaranteed one country in South America alone, we should be bound to go to the relief of that country with our army and navy. We, under that clause of the treaty, have got to take our army and our navy and go to war with any country which attempts aggression upon the territorial integrity of another member of the league.

Now guarantees must be fulfilled. They are sacred promises—it has been said only morally binding. Why that is all there is to a treaty between great nations. If they are not morally binding they are nothing but

(Continued on Page 15)

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LODGE-LOWELL DEBATE ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Continued from Page 14)

"scraps of paper." If the United States agrees to Article X we must carry it out in letter and spirit, and if it is agreed to I should insist that we did, because the honor and good faith of our country would be at stake.

"Now, that is a tremendous promise to make. I ask these—the fathers and the mothers, the sisters and wives and the sweethearts—whether they are ready yet to guarantee the political independence and territorial integrity of every nation on earth against external aggression, and to send the hope of their families, the hope of the nation, the best of our youth, forth into the world on that errand?"

A man in the audience said "Yes!" A chorus of voices responded: "No! No! No!"

"If they are it will be done. If

Lowell Says Pact Will End War, But Needs Clarifying

President Lowell spoke in advocacy of the league covenant as follows:

"Before examining the nature of the plan proposed in the covenant of Paris it may be well to consider the minimum essentials of an effective league of nations to prevent war. Every one will agree that such a league must forbid a resort to arms before submitting the question in dispute to a public trial, arbitration or inquiry of some kind; and probably it ought also to forbid a resort to arms after an award which is universally believed to be right and just. Such a delay before hostilities will not prevent, much less common, and it will wholly prevent a nation from deliberately planning a war, as Germany did, and seeking the advantage of surprise when its victims are unprepared. It is generally assumed that if Germany had not possessed that advantage she would not have gone to war. Obviously, the submission to arbitration must be compulsory. The country that goes to war before submitting its case to arbitration must be regarded as a criminal against mankind, and treated instantly as an outlaw and a common enemy by the rest of the world, or by those nations which bind themselves together for the maintenance of order.

Nations Have Right

To Safeguard Peace

The principle should apply not only to disputes among the members of the league, but also to disputes between other nations not belonging to the league, because war, like fire, has a tendency to spread, and no one in a community has a right to start a conflagration which his neighbors have not a right to put out.

"Although the penalty against the aggressor is automatic in the sense that it does not depend upon the action of an international council, nevertheless such a council for purposes of command, but of consultation, is highly beneficial. It tends to remove friction by enabling nations to understand one another's point of view, and to reconcile or adjust differences before they reach an acute stage."

"It will, I think, be generally agreed by all persons who desire a league of nations that these points are the essential minimum of any league that can be effective in preventing war. Let us examine how far the covenant of Paris covers these points and what else it covers."

"The covenant is very defective in its drafting. In places it is so obscure that the meaning is often inaccurately expressed, and sometimes distorted. It is easily misunderstood, and has in fact been widely misunderstood. To give a single example of what must be defective drafting, Article XVI provides that if any country resorts to war, in disregard of its covenant, the members of the league shall immediately prevent all financial, commercial and personal intercourse between the nations (that is, the citizens) of the covenant-breaking state and the nations of any other state, whether a member of the league or not. It is not difficult for members of the league to prevent their own citizens from trading with the citizens of the offending country, but how about the citizens of other countries not members of the league? No doubt the framers of the covenant had in mind a blockade; but what if the offenders and frontiers border upon countries not members of the league?"

"Suppose, for example, that the new state of Poland should, contrary to her covenant, attack Czechoslovakia. How are the league nations to prevent the Poles from trading with the Russians and Germans on the East and West? Apparently something here is wrong."

Clarify Is Needed

In The League Covenant

"The meaning of the covenant should be made perfectly certain, and we may assume that every effort will be made to effect this, because when people know what they intend, and want the whole world to know what they intend they are naturally willing to make their meaning clear."

"Let us remember that in its present shape the covenant is intended only as a draft, subject to correction; for if it were regarded as finished and unchangeable, it would not have been given out, until submitted for ratification. It is defective, as is all unfinished legislation that embodies such compromise. For the first time we have an experiment in open diplomacy, the public being admitted to inspect the process before it is completed. It would certainly be unfortunate for that experiment if criticism of the draft were purely destructive, and yet we have so far had no criticism of a constructive character. From those, and they are many, who profess to believe in a league of nations, but not in this particular

the American people is not ready to do it that article will have to go out of the treaty. If that league with that article had existed in the eighteenth century, France could not have assisted this country in the revolution. If that league had existed in 1898 we could not have interfered and rescued Cuba from the clutches of Spain; we should have brought a war on with all the other nations of the world.

"Perhaps the time has come to do it. I only wish tonight to call your attention to the gravity of that promise to what it means, that it is morally binding, that there is no escape when a guarantee of that sort is invoked. Think over it well; that is all I ask; consider it. And remember that we must make no promise, enter into no agreement that we are not going to carry out in letter and in spirit without restriction and without defection."

This analysis of the plan for a league set forth in the covenant of Paris shows how closely it resembles the sketch of the minimum essentials of such a league in the opening of this address. It shows also that the fear of a super-sovereign body, to which we are asked to surrender our independence, is the creation of an overcasted imagination. If we assume that the covenant means what it says, and not something wholly different, no organ of the league has any authority to give commands to this country that need give us a moment's anxiety.

"This misunderstanding of the nature of the league proposed, and of the functions of its organs, is the foundation of most of the objections raised against the covenant. If the United States is not subject to the orders of the executive council, or under any obligation to adopt any recommendations, it is senseless to talk of our being ruled by a body in which we have only one vote out of nine. The opponents of the league set up an imaginary scarecrow of their own creation and then fire at it with great satisfaction to themselves. Their shots do not touch the real mark, although they may trouble the innocent bystander."

"Another bogey of an equally unsubstantial kind is that England has in the body of delegates six votes to our one. If the only functions of this body are to talk, to select the four other states to be represented on the executive council, and to make unanimous recommendations after inquiry into a dispute, the number of votes therein is not of much consequence. Moreover, even if the British self-governing colonies are admitted as members of the league, it is by no means certain that Great Britain can always control their votes; and on the other hand, it is not at all certain that the United States would practically control today the votes of Panama, of Nicaragua, of Haiti, and of Santo Domingo?"

"Let us now turn to the particular objections made to the entrance of the United States into the league. It is argued that any league to maintain the peace of the world, first or last, the opponents of the covenant always seek for an argument in Washington's Farewell Address. Curiously enough, I have never heard Washington's opinion or practice, which must be well known, quoted against prohibition, or some other modern innovation. It is even more strange to hear Senator Borah urge the authority of Washington against a league of nations, but that is the sort of man who should revisit the earth in existence and duly ratified by the Senate. Treaties regulating commerce in various ways have been common, and are too numerous to require citation. No doubt they have often been made prior to negotiations, and can this covenant if it is deemed necessary. With that authorization, and sometimes without it, there has been no question of their constitutionality."

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"The limitation of armaments by treaty is very old. More than one hundred years ago, in 1817, an agreement was made with England to limit the naval forces of the two countries upon the Great Lakes. 'Treaties to guarantee the integrity and independence of another country are of a more recent date. Article 35 of the treaty of 1846 states that the United States guarantees, positively and efficaciously, to New Granada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before mentioned isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time in which this treaty exists, and in consequence the United States also guarantees, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory."

"In like manner the treaty of 1903 with Panama states in its first article: 'The United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama.' Still more recently the treaty with Haiti, ratified by the Senate on February 28, 1918, provides in Article XIV that 'the United States will lend an efficient aid for the preservation of Haitian independence.' Each of these treaties implies going to war if necessary, and the last says so expressly."

"Within the last few years the so-called Bryan treaties have been made which cover the remaining point, that of an agreement not to go to war before arbitration. 'It is a little late in the day for opponents of the covenant of Paris to discover that its treaty obligations are unconstitutional, and hence that all the foregoing treaties are null and void.'"

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"There is another later and broader sense in which the doctrine means

should, of course, be made perfectly clear in the final draft. **Binding Decisions By Delegates Limited**

"The functions of the body of delegates are still less extensive, consisting almost entirely of the discussion of matters within the sphere of action of the league. The only cases—apart from the regulation of its own procedure—where it is given power to make binding decisions, are the selection of the four countries, which, in addition to the five chief powers, are to have seats in the executive council; and the case where a matter in dispute between two states is referred to the body for inquiry, in which case its recommendation has the same effect as if made by the executive council."

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"Some Americans, while professing a faith in the right of all peoples to independence and self-government, are really imperialist at heart. They believe in the right and manifest destiny of the United States to expand by overrunning its weaker neighbors. They appeal to a spirit of patriotism that sees no objects, holds no ideals and acknowledges no higher law but the national welfare and aggrandizement. 'Finally an objection is made to the covenant on the ground that its provisions are contrary to the Constitution of the United States. It is argued that an obligation assumed by treaty to limit military or naval forces and armaments in this country is contrary to the provision of the Constitution which vests in Congress the power to raise and support armies, that the obligation to go to war without previous arbitration, or perchance, to go to war under certain contingencies, is contrary to the provision vesting in Congress the power to declare war; that the same is true of the obligation to preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and political independence of the other members of the league, because this may involve war; and that the obligation to prevent commercial intercourse with the people of an offending country is contrary to the provision which confers on Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations. It is contended that a treaty which regulates any of these things impairs the power of Congress to do so and is, therefore, unconstitutional."

"Now it so happens that all these things have been regulated by treaties already made, and in existence, and duly ratified by the Senate. Treaties regulating commerce in various ways have been common, and are too numerous to require citation. No doubt they have often been made prior to negotiations, and can this covenant if it is deemed necessary. With that authorization, and sometimes without it, there has been no question of their constitutionality."

"The limitation of armaments by treaty is very old. More than one hundred years ago, in 1817, an agreement was made with England to limit the naval forces of the two countries upon the Great Lakes. 'Treaties to guarantee the integrity and independence of another country are of a more recent date. Article 35 of the treaty of 1846 states that the United States guarantees, positively and efficaciously, to New Granada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before mentioned isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time in which this treaty exists, and in consequence the United States also guarantees, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory."

"In like manner the treaty of 1903 with Panama states in its first article: 'The United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama.' Still more recently the treaty with Haiti, ratified by the Senate on February 28, 1918, provides in Article XIV that 'the United States will lend an efficient aid for the preservation of Haitian independence.' Each of these treaties implies going to war if necessary, and the last says so expressly."

"Within the last few years the so-called Bryan treaties have been made which cover the remaining point, that of an agreement not to go to war before arbitration. 'It is a little late in the day for opponents of the covenant of Paris to discover that its treaty obligations are unconstitutional, and hence that all the foregoing treaties are null and void.'"

"This covenant is not perfect; it is a draft published for criticism and will receive plenty of it, and through criticism some improvement will be made. But even when perfected it will not be perfect. Nothing human is perfect; still more, it will not satisfy everybody. In the nature of things it is an attempt to harmonize the views of many nations and of many people within each nation."

"There is another later and broader sense in which the doctrine means

Loage, In Rebuttal, Warns Of Dangers Of Internationalism

In rebuttal Senator Lodge said: "After President Lowell had finished revising and amending the treaty I think almost anyone could have agreed with it. I will try to be plain (cries of 'Louder') as well as loud. I said I was in favor of a union of nations in any league, alliance, or society, or whatever name they chose to call it, that would tend to suppress and so far as possible secure the world against war."

"When I said any league, I supposed it included this one. Perhaps it does not. If this league is to be in such form that it will really promote peace, instead of breeding dissension and quarrels, as I believe it will, if it will be put in such shape that it will bring no injury or injustice to the United States, of course I will support it, because I said I would support any league that would do those things."

Foresees Pact Amended, But Not In Paris

"I am not engaged in dealing with titles or with imaginary leagues or leagues that are drawn by those who have no authority to draw them. I am engaged in dealing with the league that has been presented, whether complete or incomplete, to the people of the United States, and we were given to understand that it was that league as it stood."

"I hope from my heart it will be amended. I hope we shall have a league in proper form, properly prepared, free from doubts, excluding what ought to be excluded. I hope it will be done—done somewhere before the end is reached. In my belief, it will be done somewhere, and not in Paris."

"President Lowell asked me why I did not draw up amendments that I thought necessary and send them to Paris. I happen to be a Senator of the United States. I cannot speak with the authority of the Senate. The Senate, under the constitution, has the right to advise and consent. If the President of the United States had done what other Presidents have done; if he had said before the Senate—I am only asking something that has been done by almost all our Presidents who have consulted the Senate about entering into negotiations, about awards, about pending negotiations."

"It was done, among other Presidents, by Andrew Jackson, the old Indian fighter, victor of New Orleans, arbitrary and imperious; it was done by General Grant, the victor of the great Civil War, who rendered the greatest services to peace that any one President was ever privileged to do, when he carried through the Geneva convention and saved a war with England. The Senate was consulted prior to negotiations by Abraham Lincoln, and in the path that George

Washington and Abraham Lincoln have walked there is no man too great to tread."

Would Have Submitted Amendments To Wilson

"If the President had laid that draft before the Senate, as these other Presidents have done; if he had said to the Senate: 'I submit this draft to you for your advice, I hope for your approval, and for such suggestions as you may have to make,' he would have had the amendments laid before him to present to the peace conference in Paris. The battle would have been more than half won by the mere submission."

"We are a great moral asset to Christian civilization. We are all that President Lowell has described as a necessity of the league. How did we get there? By our own efforts. Nobody led us, nobody guided us, nobody controlled us."

"We have just been told that we are not fit to be entrusted with any care of the South American difficulties, if such arise, and therefore we must intrust it to some other power. I object to that. I believe the people of the United States are just as humane, just as anxious to do right to others as any other nation in the world. We have cared for three of these powers, as I have already stated—San Domingo, Haiti and Nicaragua. In every instance war has been stopped and civilization and peace have progressed. Of course, we can guarantee them. I did not know anybody ever said we could not guarantee the boundaries of another state."

Speaks Parable To Warn America Of Danger

"And we are going to hand it over to a majority of other nations, to a body where we have one vote. I do not say the time has not come to do it. I do say think well about it, consider it carefully."

"May I venture a parable? 'A man is called on an errand of mercy. He springs to his feet and rushes out into the darkness. He does not know the way; he has no light. He falls into a trench, breaks his leg, and the errand of mercy remains unperformed. 'I wish to have the American people understand the road they are travelling. I want them to have light, plenty of light—the daylight; not go through a dark tunnel of umbrageous words with nothing to see except at the end, the dim red light of internationalism. Let us be careful where we tread. You are about to exchange the government of Abraham Lincoln, of the people, for a government of, for and by other people. 'Be sure that the exchange is for the better and not for the worse. When we abandon the teachings of Washington and Lincoln, let us be

sure, as we enter on the road of internationalism, that we do not go too far toward the sinister figures at the other end—Trotsky and Lenin."

Does Not Want Nation Crippled By Dangers

"Let us do all in the world we can to secure the peace of the world, but let us in this most momentous time—let us move slowly and take due consideration of our steps. I admit, I confess frankly, that perhaps I speak with some prejudice, but there is one thing of which I have said nothing, of which I must say one single word before I close. I cannot forget America. I want my country to go forth; I want her to be a help to humanity, as she has been. I have nothing but the kindest feelings to every race on the face of the earth. I hope peace will reign throughout the world."

"I want my country to do everything she can to bring about that blessed consummation. She has never proved wanting yet. She threw her sword into the wavering scales and turned the balance in favor of freedom and civilization against autocracy and barbarism. But I cannot keep her interests in my mind. I do not want the Republic to take any detriment. I do not want dangers heaped upon us that would only cripple us in the good work we seek to do."

"I want to keep America as she has been—not isolated, not prevent her from joining other nations for these great purposes—but I wish her to be master of her fate. I am an American—born here, lived here, shall die here. I have never had but one flag, never loved but one flag. I am too old to try to love another, an international flag. I have never had but one allegiance, the allegiance of the United States."

Would Not Have Country Forced To Break

"Personally, I am too old; I cannot divide it now. My first allegiance must stay where it has always been, to the people of the United States, my own people."

"I have no doubt that this great country, which has no alliances, which seeks no territory, which desires nothing so much as to keep the peace and save the world from all the horrors it has been enduring—I want her left in a position to do that work and not submit her to a vote of other nations, with no resource except to break a treaty which she wishes to maintain."

"The verdict of the people will be in favor of doing everything that this mighty nation can for the preservation of the world's peace, but not to allow the United States to be put in a position where she will be in a degree endangered, weakened or crippled. I want to see her stand as she always has stood, for the right, for mercy, for health and benefit to all men, to the oppressed and to those who struggle for freedom, all alike. Let her go on in her beneficent career, and I want to see her stand as she has always stood, strong and alive, triumphant, free."

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Victors Doubting Victory And Foes Doubt Defeat

Europe's Amazing Dilemma—A Broken Germany Could Pay If Made Strong, But She Might Refuse—Bankrupt And Yet At Heart The Same

By Frank H. Simonds

Paris, March 22.—I doubt if there was ever in history a more amazing spectacle than that in Europe today. The victors of a world war are becoming less and less certain of their victory and the conquered even less convinced of their defeat.

From the moment Napoleon went to St. Helena to his death Europe continued to give itself over to successive frights over the possibility of the escape of the great Emperor, who was in fact a broken and dying man. One may hope that the similar condition of nerves in Europe now may prove equally ridiculous in the light of later history.

There is no more interesting and at the same time baffling game in Paris than trying to judge what are the conditions in Germany from such evidence as is brought to the French capital by soldiers, civilian commissions and diplomatic delegations which come back from or through Germany.

In what direction is Germany moving? Toward Bolshevism or toward reintegration which shall make her once more a menace to the Western powers?

It is perfectly clear that there are two great problems facing the Western world. Only a strong Germany—that is, a Germany which has achieved its reintegration—possibly could pay the claims of the Allies against it, but a Germany strong enough to do this in all human probability will be strong enough to refuse the payment.

Germany Economically And Morally Bankrupt

Always, therefore, in the Allied mind, there is this dilemma: Shall the Paris conference aid in the restoration of Germany and run the risk of a new German attack, or permit the economic dissolution of Germany and the consequent disappearance of the German as a political and military menace for years to come?

At the outset, one fact seems to be established by all witnesses—namely, that Germany is not only economically, but also morally, bankrupt. The German dishonesty, which showed itself in lying and in stealing on the grand scale during the war, is now becoming chronic in the smallest circumstances of life.

If you visit a public official in Germany today he will not permit you to leave your coat on his outside rack, because it would be stolen.

It is unsafe for you to put your shoes outside your door for the porter to shine in the morning. They would be stolen.

Americans in Berlin are advised to show themselves only on the most crowded streets to escape the peril of violence, while not long ago American officers attached to a mission in Berlin found their quarters moved to an upper floor of the Adlon as a measure of protection.

Toward all the Allies there has been a marked change in feeling in the last two months. Soon after the armistice Americans walked freely in Berlin. There was no sign of passion. But now the old hatred, so strong during the period of the war, is making itself felt again.

Bernstorff in Power, As Americans Learn

By contrast, the Germans already have recalled Bernstorff to a position of influence and purpose to send him to Paris in the peace delegation, because, so they frankly say, of his well-known ability to manipulate American things.

More than one American mission that has gone to Berlin in recent days has found itself pushed toward a meeting with Bernstorff, which it has only escaped by absolute refusal to see a man guilty of such crimes against their country. This Bernstorff detail is indicative of how little change there is in the German attitude or in the German conception of the kind of method necessary to employ with other nations.

This leads to another observation made by all visitors to Germany, namely, that the old gang remains in charge; the leaders of the new National Assembly are the men who schooled and re-schooled the military ideas during four years of war.

But bureaucracy is not changed. It continues to function, its sympathies are all with the old order. Foreigners coming in contact with some high official of the old order are not infrequently treated to an exposition of the disgust and shame with which the men trained in the old order work for the revolution.

But exactly as in the case of the old Russian bureaucracy the German civilian employees explain that they have to save their salaries and they hope by staying at their posts to contribute to a restoration of the old order.

Ominous Parallel To Russia Is Seen

Here one finds an ominous suggestion of parallelism with recent Russian history.

For a considerable period in the Russian revolution the old bureaucracy continued to keep its place. It stayed at its desk and in the same way the Duma continued to function and even increased its area of activity in a manner comparable to what the National Assembly at Weimar is doing. But in Russia two years ago and in Germany now the Soldiers and Workmen's Councils function alongside of the National Assembly. One hears little of them outside Germany, but they are preserving their existence, exerting their influence, apparently awaiting a favorable moment to assume complete control.

Another detail which suggests

Russia is the very great reluctance on the part of the masses of the population to go to work. There are 268,000 men in Berlin alone drawing unemployment rations, and the other day, after a heavy snowstorm, a call for volunteers to go to work with shovels with a promise of payment of \$2.50 a day enlisted only thirty volunteers.

The same phenomenon is reported in Belgium, where conditions are by no means as hopeful as might have been expected. But in Germany this refusal to work presents a very much more serious problem. It is extending and spreading and therefore accumulating the material out of which Bolshevism may yet make a new conflagration.

Propose To Divide All Profit By Bourgeoisie

As to the revolution itself, an American recently returned from Germany gives me an admirable statement. It is regarded by a majority of Germans as having been nothing more nor less than a fake. There are two great reforms which the German people as a mass seem to be demanding, first a complete change in methods of taxation which will place a portion of the burden of taxation upon the shoulders of the wealthy, thus supplying an equitable division of taxation between the rich and poor, and second a complete nationalizing or socializing of the great industries. These two things were the main planks in the socialist platform.

Come to power, the Social Democrats have totally failed to do either, and the men who were leading the Social Democratic party in the new National Assembly are moving away rather than toward such reforms. The election at which the recent National Assembly was chosen was conducted honestly, but with no clear appreciation on the part of the voters as to the meaning of the thing and the whole vote of the women was cast in a conservative direction under the absolute control of clerical influence, and this oddly enough was true both in the Protestant and Roman Catholic districts. The women voted as the priests and the pastors advised them. Across the Rhine in the occupied district a French officer told me that in the Palatinate in many cases German came to the French officers and asked them how they should vote.

All Disorders Are Confirmed By Travelers

Now, one has to set against this all these many signs of disintegration and disorder testified to by all travelers another circumstance which is exciting equally universal attention, namely, a return of the old arrogance, the old defiance, the thing that puzzled the world before the war and aroused it during the conflict. After the period of dejection immediately following the defeat the German was for a moment a contemptible creature. He was stunned. He whined where he used to bluster. He was abject where once he was arrogant.

An American civilian recently returned from Vienna supplies an interesting account of this transformation. While he was in Vienna he talked with Germans, with correspondents coming out of Germany and read the pro-German Austrian papers, and was more and more impressed, as so many others have been, by the fact that all this testimony indicated Germany did not regard herself as beaten.

Intelligent men explained to him that Germany got out of France be-

cause she wished to shorten her lines; that she was in no way beaten militarily, but, on the contrary, came to the conclusion that it was time to stop, and therefore quit. Her economic situation was bad, the morale low; the Bolshevik propaganda and the effect of the blockade on the civilians are held responsible for the armistice. The armies did not lose the war. The revolution and the civilian collapse behind the lines were responsible.

Even more interesting and significant is the testimony of this Vienna visitor upon the question of German course with respect to peace terms, testimony for which I have found much confirmation in Paris. A Vienna newspaper recently printed from its Berlin correspondent, a German professor, the frank statement that if the peace terms are not satisfactory the German will refuse to sign them, relying upon the inability of the Allies to do anything. They count upon the desire of all the soldiers to go home, the reluctance to resume fighting and upon the propaganda of a Bolshevik nature which they have been trying to spread through the troops of occupation. In his opinion the greatest danger of all is to be found in the fact that the German arrogance, the spirit of crooked, immoral selfishness of the unrepentant sinner, is growing in Berlin, and that a consciousness of her strength is increasing in proportion to the length of the discussion between the Allies.

To quote the comment made by a conspicuous Vienna editor, himself a Liberal: "You couldn't expect the Germans to go to sleep. Monarchists and wake up Republicans."

The greater the delay in making peace, the greater the danger of serious social disturbances all over the world, and the longer the delay, the stronger Germany gets and the more she hopes to profit by our weakness.

From Berlin there comes to me a clear statement that German policy at the peace conference will consist of three distinct divisions:

1. The effort to exploit the differences between the Allies as these differences have developed during the debates in the Paris conference;
2. An interpretation of Mr. Wilson's fourteen points in such fashion as to develop a breach between the American delegation and the Allies; and
3. The plan mentioned by my Vienna witness, to refuse to accept the terms actually imposed and com-

pel the Allies to occupy Germany, hoping not only to cause unrest in the Allied countries and corrupt the Allied armies with Bolshevism, but also to insure the protection of their own property through the presence of Allied armies of occupation.

None Believe For Will Fight Again

But at this point it is necessary to emphasize another strange paradox. The German becomes more and more arrogant in tone and manner, but I have yet to find anybody who has been in Germany, either in the occupied districts or beyond the Rhine, who believes that the German will fight again, not merely today or tomorrow, but for a very long time to come. The disintegration of the army has been complete. In many places disrespect and more than disrespect are shown for the old officers. In calculating upon escaping from the Allied terms of peace the German is not relying upon any possibility of resistance. Moreover, all resistance will obviously be impossible, because a restoration of the blockade would mean immediate starvation in Germany.

Has Germany escaped Bolshevism? It is a question asked of every one who comes back from Germany, a question for which no satisfying answer has yet been had. There is general testimony to the fact that German abhorrence of Bolshevism is universal, and yet there is equally frank recognition of the fact that many, many circumstances in the German situation point toward a repetition of the Russian march toward anarchy.

And yet again in the midst of all this testimony of confusion and disintegration there is equally impressive testimony to the fact that in certain directions German organization survived. I asked Mr. Hoover the other day what was being done for Poland. He said he was sending five trains a day from Danzig to Warsaw, and when I asked him if the Germans were making this thing

difficult he laughed, and said, on the contrary, they were doing everything to facilitate this work for the obvious purpose of proving that if they were permitted to retain Danzig there would be no interference with Polish access to the open sea and communication with the Western Allies.

When one thinks of the utter confusion in the railway traffic of all of Europe and the practically complete paralysis of German railway traffic, it is clear how great and skilful a maneuver is this German facilitation of the following of Poland.

The simple truth remains that Germany now, as at all times since August, 1914, is totally incomprehensible.

We have one week in Paris the old German menace revitalized, and we live under the shadow of a return of the Prussian, and the next week we are equally under the shadow of a German relapse to Bolshevism, seemingly calculated to become as great a menace to Western civilization as a revitalized Russia, and this is only another way of saying that while Paris cannot make up its mind whether Germany will be more dangerous after reaction or after revolution there is a never ending sense of a continuing greatness of the German peril.

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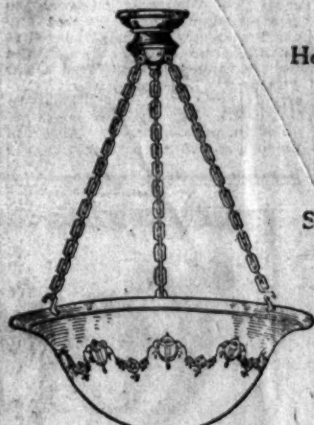
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CARLES AMOS BIDDLE, Deceased.

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NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 6, 1919, and all persons owing the said decedent are required to make payment to the undersigned.

ELEANOR BIDDLE, Executrix, 18 Nanking Road, Shanghai, China.

April 6, 1919.

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VLADIVOSTOCK

On the 28th instant.

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22272

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leaving the service soon, desires position in China. Has experience in office work and a good knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.

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A Thé Dansant is to be given at the Carlton Café on Sunday, April 27th, from 4-8 p.m. The hall has been kindly loaned by the management free of charge for the occasion, and all proceeds from the sale of admission tickets will be for the benefit of the CHARITY LEAGUE.

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The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

52nd MEETING

3rd May, 1919.

(SATURDAY)

1st Saddling Bell

at 1.30 p.m. Sharp.

ENTRIES close on Monday, 28th April, 1919, at 7 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

ENTRY FORMS may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,

Y. S. DAY,

Secretary.

AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICER

expecting to be discharged in July desires to correspond with business houses or manufacturers desiring representation in America, or would consider

POSITION IN ORIENT.

experienced in hardware and mechanical lines and marine engineering. Was head of own wholesale jobbing house prior to enlistment: Age, 28. Address Box 52, THE CHINA PRESS.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1919, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 22nd April to 29th April, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,

General Managers.

Shanghai, 15th April, 1919.

The Semambu Rubber Estates, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1919, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 22nd April to 29th April, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,

General Managers.

Shanghai, 15th April, 1919.

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No. 2802.

7% LOAN 1919

Price of issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 145 Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 12, 1919.

22057

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22284

State Of North Dakota Is Going Into Business

Bills Passed Permitting Public-Owned Banks, Mills
And Home Building

Bismarck, N. D., March 6.—The laws permitting the state of North Dakota to go into business under the industrial program of the National Non-Partisan League went into effect when Governor E. F. Brien recently signed the bills. Banking, home building and flour milling are among the projects covered in the ten constitutional amendments adopted at the last general election.

The parent bill creates a state industrial commission composed of the governor, commissioner of agriculture and the attorney general, who are given blanket authority in establishing necessary state departments. The commission is given authority for the operation of a system of banking under the name of the Bank of North Dakota.

The banking measure provides for issuance of \$2,000,000 in bonds to furnish capital. The system will start "whenever the sum of \$2,000,000 issued by the state as provided by law" has been delivered to the commission. The bank will become the depository of all public funds of the state, counties, cities and school districts. General banking business is authorized, and in addition the Central State Bank will become the depository of the reserve funds of several hundred private banks chartered by the state. These reserves are now held in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago. The state bank will have charge of the issuance of state bonds to finance industrial enterprises and will act as a rural credit bank for promotion of agriculture.

The industrial commission bill and the banking act have passed both houses by two-thirds majorities, which permits the inclusion of an emergency clause putting them into immediate effect. The other bills are expected to pass soon with the emergency clause. The other League program bills provide for the erection of terminal

elevators and flour mills, and extend state credit to all citizens desiring to erect homes.

Other phases of the program which eliminated taxation on certain improvements, provided state hall insurance for workmen, and made other changes proposed by the State Federation of Labor.

The milling measure authorizes the establishment of a system of warehouses, elevators, flour mills and factories with which the state will engage in manufacture and marketing of farm products. The milling association will be capitalized at \$5,000,000, part of the money to be obtained through certain funds in the state treasury and part through the sale of state bonds.

The Home Building Association of North Dakota, authorized under the home building measure, will purchase or build homes or farms for citizens on receipt of twenty percent payment. The remainder may be paid on an amortization plan in from ten to twenty years. A house costing \$5,000 can be purchased in twenty years on monthly payments of \$26, according to League members. They say the act will bring rapid settlement of the state's idle lands.

State-owned coal mines and packing plants, also a part of the League program, were not expected to be authorized at the present session.

One bill expected to be acted upon imposes a one-half mill tax to create a fund for returned soldiers who would be entitled to \$25 for each month in service. The money would be placed in the home building association fund or be deposited for the soldier's education.

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Freight Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in their latest report: The situation in our Homeward Freight market is as follows: To United Kingdom and Continent: It can be said that prospects on the homeward berths, particularly to Continental Ports, are good and all that is now needed is an improvement in the telegraph service to enable business to be transacted more easily and expeditiously.

To United States via Pacific: There is nothing much doing as yet but there are indications that cargo may be moving a little more freely during the course of the next month or so, in the meanwhile a new tariff has come into force, as from the 17th inst., reducing the rate on general cargo from \$4.20.00 to \$3.15.00 per ton with a few other modifications. Coastwise: Although there is a fair amount of inquiry in the North routes have weakened lately somewhat in sympathy with the southern market but any decided improvement in the South is bound to react on our northern rates: a healthier tone is now apparent in all markets and there is hope of improvement in the near future.

Piece Goods and Yarn

In their report for week ending April 24, Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co. write as follows:

Local Market.—A good demand is being met quite willingly by holders and it will soon be the turn for a few more classes of summer goods to become seasonable, so it is expected that business will continue to be brisk for some little time longer. There is quite a lot of inquiry for the heavier weighted Greys, Bleached T-Cloths and White Shirtings: the supply of the last named, probably has never been so small as at present and increasingly high prices are being paid for them, whenever parcels are offered.

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A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Capital (fully paid) \$5,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Kug. Tia.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 2,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: Peking.

Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 1.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:
Bombay, Hallar, Nicolayevsk, Chanchun, Hankow, O-Amur, (Kwan), Harbin, Peking, (Kwan), Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Manchouli, Tientsin, Dalren, Newchwang, Vladivostok, (Dalny), Yokohama.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for Asia.

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L. JEZLERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for Asia.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 18th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00

Paid-Up Capital \$12,379,800.00

Reserve Fund \$1,288,552.60

Special Reserve Fund \$1,898,923.68

Head Office: Peking

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Kaifong, Hankow, Changchun, Wuhu, Ichang, Antung, Anking, Changsha, Hangchow, Ningpo, Nanchang, Moukden, Ningbo, Fochow, Newchwang, Chefoo, Amoy, Harbin, Kiangsu, Canton, Tientsin, Soochow, Hongkong, Chefoo, Wushih, Swatow, Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
8 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNO HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,500 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

SHANGHAI OFFICE
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Canton, Bangkok, San Francisco, Batavia, Bombay, Colombo, New York, Manila, Samarra, London, Singapore, Calcutta, Honolulu, Rangoon, Yokohama, Sourabaya, Canada, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kwiping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts: Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up Yen 45,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster Bank and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Batavia, Los Angeles, Seattle, Bombay, London, Shanghai, Buenos Ayres, Lyons, Shimonoseki, Calcutta, Manila, Singapore, Changchun, Mukden, Sourabaya, Dalny, Nagasaki, Sydney, Hankow, Newchwang, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tokio, Hongkong, Osaka, Tainanfu, Honolulu, Peking, Tsingtau, Kiyuen, Rangoon, Vladivostok, Kobe, S. Francisco.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

W. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus U.S. \$5,000,000

Undivided Profits U.S. \$2,553,000.00

H. T. R. Green, President & General Manager.

London Office:
35 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
222 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches:
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Japan: Yokohama, Kobe, Philippines: Manila, Cebu, India: Bombay, Calcutta, Straits Settlements: Singapore, Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon, Republic of Colombia: Medellin, Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahal, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso, Vladivostok.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange, and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 26, 1919.
Money And Bullion
Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 4/11=Th. 4.07
@ exch. 73.3=Mex. 55.55
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 115=Th. 86.56
@ 73.3=Mex. 5118.64
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.9275
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 268
Copper Cash: per tael 1853
Native Interest: Th. .05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver: 49 1/2
Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 28.06
Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. G. 44.65

Exchange Closing Quotations
London: Demand 4/11
London: Demand 4/11 1/2
India: T.T. 326 1/2
Paris: Demand 69 1/2
New York: Demand 114 1/2
New York: Demand 114 1/2
Hankow: T.T. 68 1/2
Japan: T.T. 44 1/2
Batavia: T.T. 284
Singapore: T.T. 48

Banks Buying Rates

London: Demand 5/0
London: 4 m/s. Ctda. 5/1
London: 4 m/s. Docy. 5/1 1/2
London: 6 m/s. Ctda. 5/1 1/2
London: 6 m/s. Docy. 5/1 1/2
New York: 4 m/s. Docy. 72 1/2
New York: 4 m/s. Docy. 116 1/2
New York: 4 m/s. Docy. 119 1/2

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles
Roubles 3,000: =Th. 1.00
Roubles 100: =Mex. 44.50

Customs House Exchange Rates For April

Hk. Th. 3.76 @ 4/9 1/2
" 1 @ 545 Francs 7.19
" 0.32 @ 1091 Gold 81
" 1 @ 46 Yen 2.42
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.99
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. 71.50
" 1 @ Roubles

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 26, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
Japanese Government Bonds
Railway Purchase 5% Th. 40.55
May
Railway Purchase 5% Th. 40.10
June
Japan China Spin. and Weav. Co. Th. 20.60 May
Japan China Spin. and Weav. Co. Th. 19.90 June
Shanghai Produce and Stock Exchange Th. 20.80 May
Shanghai Produce and Stock Exchange Th. 20.80 June
Water Moon 16's Th. 182.30 May
Water Moon 16's Th. 170.60 June

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 26, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks \$60.00
North China Insurance Th. 220.00
Anglo-Javas Th. 7.50
Yangtzepoo Cotton (Ord.) Th. 12.50 June
Telephones Th. 77.00
Unofficial
Shanghai Docks Th. 126.00
Kungyik Cotton Th. 35.00 June
Yangtzepoo Cotton (Ord.) Th. 12.40 June

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, April 26, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
Shanghai Docks Th. 127.00 cash
Unofficial
Almas Th. 8.25 cash

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, April 26, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
Shanghai Docks Th. 127.00 cash
Unofficial
Almas Th. 8.25 cash

Hongkong Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their report for week ending April 17:
We have to report a fairly active market, considerable business having been done during the week under review.
The Shanghai market remains much the same as last week.
Banks.—Hongkong Banks are quoted 110 1/2 in London but Sterling exchange having further advanced here, the local price has dropped to 109 1/2 at which rate sales have been effected.
Marine Insurances.—Cantons at 1450 remain in favor. North China has jumped to Tls. 200 buyers.
Fire Insurances.—China Fires have sellers at 1168. Hongkong Fires at 1320 have changed hands and are steady at that price.
Ships.—Douglases are wanted at 192 after sales at that rate. Steamboats at 22 1/2 are a very steady market, a certain amount of business having been done at this price. Preferred Indos are extremely quiet at 1150. Star Ferries at 325 have sellers. Shells are very firm at 15 7/8 buyers but owing to the unfortunate delay now prevalent in receiving cable advices from London, it is quite impossible to give anything like an accurate up-to-date record of the prices of any London stocks. The breakdown in cable communication with London is no doubt felt by all sections of Far Eastern business communities but no one section is more severely penalized than that of the Stock Exchanges.
Refineries.—China Sugars continue their upward career until they touched 140 at which price a few sellers came out and after business at the rate, the market is now slightly easier with buyers at 139 for cash. The forward rate rotates round about 114 1/2 for June. Malabons are firm at 125 1/2.
Oils and Mining.—Raubas are in request at 32 1/2 and Tronohs at 40 1/2. Urals are on offer at 40 1/2 whilst Kailans at 50 1/2 are unchanged from last week. Langkats have firmed up in the North and after sales at Tls. 21 1/2 for April and Tls. 22 1/2 for June are wanted at Tls. 22 for cash. Anglo Egyptian "B" were last quoted from London at 14. 13. 9, but lack of cable communication leaves much in the dark.
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are hanging in the wind for about a week at 125 1/2 have now buyers at 126 1/2. Hongkong Docks have again fluctuated between 114 1/2 and 115 1/2 and close with buyers at 115 1/2. Shanghai Docks at Tls. 127 have buyers. New Engineering have again weakened in the North, business having been done for June at Tls. 25 1/2.
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals are wanted at 107 but sellers are scarce. Hongkong Lands are in exactly the same position. Humphreys at 57.50 would find buyers. Hotels have jumped to 110 buyers and an unmet demand exist at that figure. Kowloon Lands are wanted at 36. Reclamations are without business at 175. West Points at 69 are in demand.
Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric have been the medium of a very large business a great number of shares having changed hands between 78 1/2 and 80 for cash and 81 to 82 for June. At the close, the market is very steady at 80 for cash. China Lights are wanted at 35 1/2 (cum all rights). Hongkong Trams are nominal at 75.90.
Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are very quiet at 13.20. Dairy Farms have registered an advance to 29 1/2 buyers. Ropes at 30 could be placed. Providents after sales at 7 1/2 are wanted at that rate. Cements have changed hands at 7.60. Powells could be placed at 11 1/4. Waterboats at 112 1/2 are in good request. Steam Laundries have advanced slightly to 37.75 buyers.
Exchange.—The demand selling rate on London is 9 1/2 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 68.

Cotton Market

Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son, write as follows in their Market Report issued April 25.
China Cotton.—The re-opening of the markets after the Easter holidays has caused a general upward tendency, showing an advance of a tael and a half, on the realization of the part of the general public, of the bullish features to which we alluded a week ago.
A rather but not surprising feature of the advance is the complete reversal of the position of the three leading markets, Liverpool and New York have shown surprising strength daily, whilst an advance of four to five yen on all grades was the response on the Osaka market. Whether this will result in a gradual marketting of the balance of the crops as it is needed, or whether the same forced liquidation that took place in the "futures" markets, will also extend to the holdings of spots in the up-country marts is the principal problem before the operators in futures today. So far rumors on this point have been conflicting, and the truth is probably that there was some cotton forced out, and some sold voluntarily, but that the bulk of the cotton is still held by the farmers, who intend to market their holdings gradually as the new crop progresses. As to the immediate future, we rather think the reaction started will go further. Considerable short interest has been shown in the recent decline, while from present indications the outlook for the enthusiastic bears is anything but bright. We cannot therefore encourage our friends to follow the bears too far and would rather have them meet the situation cautiously by buying on any decline, feeling confident that within the near future the bears "dope" will collapse, and they in turn will be as bullish as they are now bearish. Tone of the market, steady to firm.
Liverpool, April 10, 1919.
Good-Middling Texas, 1 1/2 in. staple, 17.30
Good-Middling Texas 1 1/2 in. staple, 17.10
Good-Middling Texas 1 1/2 in. staple, 15.23
Market, steady.
New York, April 23, 1919.
New York Market: May 27.75 cents
Oct. 24.81 cents
Market, firm.
Indian Market:—No wire.

Liverpool Market

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co.'s report of April 26, says:
China Cotton.—We have nothing fresh to add to last week's circular, only that a fair business has transpired during the interval, most of which is of a speculative nature, mills generally showing very little interest as most of them are reported to be carrying good stocks to the end of June. The continued rise in Americans has doubtless infused more life in our market resulting in a further strengthening of the situation. Latest reports from Hankow and Northern Ports show considerable activities in the trade, Japanese exporters being prominently identified as the largest buyers. Strange to say that while prices in Hankow are firm, local merchants are offering similar grades of Cotton at from Tls. 1/2 to 1 cheaper than Hankow prices.
At the close an easier feeling is reported and sellers are offering larger quantities at current rates. Tone of the market, quiet to steady.
Liverpool: Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Sakellariadis: 26.59d.
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal: 12.90d.
Price of Good Middling: 17.80d.
Price of Mood Middling last reported: 17.82d.
Tone of market, quiet.
New York Market: Price of Mid-American: 27.75 May, 24.87 October.
Market, firm.
Indian Market: Broach, New Croo Rs. 502 per candy.
Market, steady.

Shanghai Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending April 24:
The market continues comparatively quiet but firm, with only a moderate amount of business passing. Amongst Cottons, Orientals remain in firm demand at Tls. 90, and Shanghai Cottons have improved to Tls. 180 cash, Tls. 185 June. Kungyiks are quoted at Tls. 35 nominal, and there are sellers of Yangtzepoo at Tls. 12 1/2 cash. New Engineering closed with sales at Tls. 24. Langkats are rather dull at Tls. 22 cash, c.n.f. There is no change to report in the Rubber share market, which remains quiet and steady with but few shares changing hands.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending April 24:
Today's Metal prices were as follows:
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. 76 12 0
American Electrolytic 82 0 0
90% Copper f.o.b. 82 0 0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton, Nominal
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. 24 12 0
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1/- extra in tank) 15 15 0
Antimony "Regulus" (Sellers) 45 0 0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1 1/4%) 12 1/2
Standard Tin (Cash) 225 10 0
Spekter (ord. soft) f.o.b. 36 2 0
Galvanized Sheets 24 gauge 31 0 0
Standard Tin (3 months) 223 10 0

Singapore Rubber Auction

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, Singapore, report that the auctions this week showed prices of 77 1/2 cents to 78 1/2 cents for Pale Crepe and 76 cents to 77 1/2 cents for Smoked Sheet, the tendency of the market being steady.
Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents in connection with the last weekly report auctions held on April 23:
Average price realized:
No. 1 Smoked Sheet, 76.76% per pound equivalent to 1s. 9 1/2 d. ex warehouse Singapore.
No. 1 Crepe 76.79% per pound equivalent to 1s. 10 1/2 d. ex warehouse Singapore.
Market firm, offered 811 tons, sold 569 tons.

Silk Market

In their report for week ending April 25, Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows:
White Silk. There has been more doing for America, but Europe continues quiet. Market steady at former rates.
Tantale Filatures.—Blue Flash 1. 2. 3. Tls. 512 1/2 av. Grasshopper A. B. Tls. 575 av.
Tantale New Style.—M.H.Y. Blue Dragon and Feima Ex. 1. 2. Tls. 600 av. C.T.M. Blue Monster and Race Horse Ex. 1. 2. Tls. 595 av. Cloud Unicorn Double Horse Ex. 1. 2. Tls. 590 av. Lion and Scale, Sheep and Flag 1. 2. 3. Tls. 580 av. Red and Blue Elephant Ex. 1. 2. Tls. 580 av. Black Lion 1. 2. 3. Tls. 545 av. Red Double Eagle 1. 2. Tls. 535 av. Metal 1. 2. Tls. 525 av.
Steam Filatures.—Further business is reported chiefly for stock lots. There is inquiry reported for New Season, but Silkmen are inclined to call a halt.
Tumash Filatures 8 coc.—A small business has been done in Best grades at Tls. 5 down, Tls. 320 av.

Commercial Cables

Reuters' Service
London, April 19.—Today's prices were as follows:
Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellariadis: 26.59d.
Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal: 12.90d.
Cotton: Texas 1 1/2 inch staple: 17.80d.
Calvert's 10 lbs. shiftings: 33 1/4

Share Market

Shanghai, April 26, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
Shanghai Docks Th. 127.00 cash
Unofficial
Almas Th. 8.25 cash

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Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1/- extra in tank) 15 15 0
Antimony "Regulus" (Sellers) 45 0 0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1 1/4%) 12 1/2
Standard Tin (Cash) 225 10 0
Spekter (ord. soft) f.o.b. 36 2 0
Galvanized Sheets 24 gauge 31 0 0
Standard Tin (3 months) 223 10 0

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London, April 19.—Today's prices were as follows:
Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellariadis: 26.59d.
Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal: 12.90d.
Cotton: Texas 1 1/2 inch staple: 17.80d.
Calvert's 10 lbs. shiftings: 33 1/4

Share Market

Shanghai, April 26, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
Shanghai Docks Th. 127.00 cash
Unofficial
Almas Th. 8.25 cash

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Hankow Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending April 24:
The market continues comparatively quiet but firm, with only a moderate amount of business passing. Amongst Cottons, Orientals remain in firm demand at Tls. 90, and Shanghai Cottons have improved to Tls. 180 cash, Tls. 185 June. Kungyiks are quoted at Tls. 35 nominal, and there are sellers of Yangtzepoo at Tls. 12 1/2 cash. New Engineering closed with sales at Tls. 24. Langkats are rather dull at Tls. 22 cash, c.n.f. There is no change to report in the Rubber share market, which remains quiet and steady with but few shares changing hands.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending April 24:
Today's Metal prices were as follows:
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. 76 12 0
American Electrolytic 82 0 0
90% Copper f.o.b. 82 0 0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton, Nominal
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. 24 12 0
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1/- extra in tank) 15 15 0
Antimony "Regulus" (Sellers) 45 0 0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1 1/4%) 12 1/2
Standard Tin (Cash) 225 10 0
Spekter (ord. soft) f.o.b. 36 2 0
Galvanized Sheets 24 gauge 31 0 0
Standard Tin (3 months) 223 10 0

Singapore Rubber Auction

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, Singapore, report that the auctions this week showed prices of 77 1/2 cents to 78 1/2 cents for Pale Crepe and 76 cents to 77 1/2 cents for Smoked Sheet, the tendency of the market being steady.
Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents in connection with the last weekly report auctions held on April 23:
Average price realized:
No. 1 Smoked Sheet, 76.76% per pound equivalent to 1s. 9 1/2 d. ex warehouse Singapore.
No. 1 Crepe 76.79% per pound equivalent to 1s. 10 1/2 d. ex warehouse Singapore.
Market firm, offered 811 tons, sold 569 tons.

Silk Market

In their report for week ending April 25, Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows:
White Silk. There has been more doing for America, but Europe continues quiet. Market steady at former rates.
Tantale Filatures.—Blue Flash 1. 2. 3. Tls. 512 1/2 av. Grasshopper A. B. Tls. 575 av.
Tantale New Style.—M.H.Y. Blue Dragon and Feima Ex. 1. 2. Tls. 600 av. C.T.M. Blue Monster and Race Horse Ex. 1. 2. Tls. 595 av. Cloud Unicorn Double Horse Ex. 1. 2. Tls. 590 av. Lion and Scale, Sheep and Flag 1. 2. 3. Tls. 580 av. Red and Blue Elephant Ex. 1. 2. Tls. 580 av. Black Lion 1. 2. 3. Tls. 545 av. Red Double Eagle 1. 2. Tls. 535 av. Metal 1. 2. Tls. 525 av.
Steam Filatures.—Further business is reported chiefly for stock lots. There is inquiry reported for New Season, but Silkmen are inclined to call a halt.
Tumash Filatures 8 coc.—A small business has been done in Best grades at Tls. 5 down, Tls. 320 av.

Commercial Cables

Reuters' Service
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Galvanized Sheets 24 gauge 31 0 0
Standard Tin (3 months) 223 10 0

Singapore Rubber Auction</

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. *Hwaha*, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer *Tachang Maru*, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, April 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5, The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. *Kingshin*, Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer *Tung*, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, April 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Chartered Steamer *Hwah Lee*, tons, 1,351, will leave on Monday, April 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer *Nanyang Maru*, Captain K. Takasaka, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf Tuesday, April 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5, The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer *Luency*, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. *Longwo*, tons 3,925, Capt. Finkelstein, will leave on Tuesday April 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer *Woozung*, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, April 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer *Tafoo Maru*, Captain A. Yamashita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Wednesday, April 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5, The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer *Talce Maru*, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Thursday, May 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5, The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. *Luency*, tons 3,925, Capt. Finkelstein, will leave on Thursday, May 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. *Luency*, tons 3,925, Capt. Finkelstein, will leave on Friday, May 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. *Kwangtung*, Captain C. Stewart, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer *Yingchow*, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, April 27, at 9:30 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer *Chinkiang*, Captain G. D. S. Mille, will leave on Sunday, April 27, at 9:30 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer *Hsin Peking*, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, April 28, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer *Sinkiang*, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, April 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. *Hacan*, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The Str. *Feiching*, Captain J. Smith, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer *Sulayng*, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, May 1, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. *Canada Maru*, Captain T. Bando, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-poo Wharf on Thursday, May 29, at 11 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. *Hsinlung*, Captain Mackenion, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kaian Mining Administration S. S. *Patriot*, will be despatched on Sunday, April 27, for Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkoo Road, Tel. Central 1115.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer *Fengtien*, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, April 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. *Hsinlung*, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer *Tungchow*, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 29, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG & NEWCHANG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer *Sheng*, Captain E. B. Jones, will leave on Tuesday, April 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer *Shuntien*, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, May 1, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer *Vancouver Maru*, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the No. 9 Buoy on Monday, April 28, for Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Str. *Andes Maru*, Captain S. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy on May 17. For Freight, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Central 4234 and 4235.

LONDON & ANTWERP. via MARSEILLES.—The Str. *Amur M.*, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy on May 17. For Freight, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Telephone Central 4234 and 4235.

Shipping Items

The H.O. s.s. *Tehshing* left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. *Longwo* left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. *Luency* left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. *Sulayng* left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. *Hsinlung* left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. *Kiangfoo* left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. *Nanyang Maru* left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Omi Maru* (Shanghai-Osaka Line) left Moll for Shanghai on Friday and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. Wharf about 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The C.M. s.s. *Kiangfoo* left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. *Talce Maru* left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. *Chipsang* left Tientsin for Hongkong and Canton yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. *Chipsang* will leave Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai today.

The I.C. s.s. *Kwaisang* will leave Hongkong for Kobe tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. *Shuntien* left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. *Shengkang* will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. *Chenan* will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. *Rhesus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.C. s.s. *Luenho* will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.C. s.s. *Suiwo* will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. *Poyang* will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. *Sulayng Maru* will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. *Kiangyung* will leave Hankow for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. *Chungking* will leave Hankow for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. *Fengyang Maru* will leave Hankow for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Atsuta Maru* arrived in Shanghai from Japan yesterday morning and will sail for London and ports tomorrow morning. The tender with passengers and baggage will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Blue Funnel s.s. *Stentor*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Friday.

The P. and O. s.s. *Diwara*, from Bombay, is expected to arrive at Hongkong tomorrow and will leave for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Wootung from Vancouver last night and will sail for Manila and Hongkong this afternoon. The tender Alexandra with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 3:30 o'clock.

The P.M. s.s. *Ecuador* arrived at Wootung from Hongkong yesterday and will leave for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu this afternoon. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 1 o'clock.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Chikugo Maru* with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Friday and may be expected to arrive at Wayside Wharf about eight o'clock this morning.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

Venezuela Apr. 3

Nanking Apr. 3

Cadaretta Apr. 13

Tancred Apr. 16

Salanta Apr. 17

Astral Apr. 18

China Apr. 25

For Seattle

Fushimi Maru Mar. 31

Arabic Maru Apr. 15

Manila Maru Apr. 16

For Vancouver

Empress of Asia Mar. 31

Monteagle Apr. 11

Bessie Dollar Apr. 18

Melville Dollar Apr. 24

For New York via Panama

Louther Castle Apr. 19

For Falmouth

Kina Apr. 6

For London, etc.

Alps Maru Mar. 28

Kamo Maru Mar. 31

Elpenor Apr. 3

Cardiganhire Apr. 13

Iyo Maru Apr. 14

City of Bristol Apr. 15

Laomedon Apr. 17

Basago Apr. 18

Carnarvonshire Apr. 18

Chifuku Maru Apr. 24

Somedone Maru Apr. 25

Nelore Apr. 25

For Liverpool

Orestes Mar. 28

Antiochus Apr. 2

Aspenor Apr. 3

Pakling Apr. 14

Telamon Apr. 17

For Marseilles

Andre Lebon Apr. 6

Luzon Maru Apr. 13

For Odessa

Mytle Apr. 24

For Bombay

Dunera Apr. 10

Toy Maru 3 Apr. 20

For Saigon

Balestrand Apr. 13

For New Castle (Australia)

Hwahling Apr. 9

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* will leave the Customs Jetty at 3:30 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the P.M. s.s. *Ecuador* will leave the Customs Jetty at 1 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the N.Y.K. s.s. *Atsuta Maru* will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Friday, May 9, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. *Paul Leont* will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 2:30 p.m.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. *Woozung*, *Luency*, *Nankin*, *Poyang*, *Tatung*, *Wuchang* and *Chungking*.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except *Chungking* which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers *Wuchang* and *Chungking* are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. *Tungchow*, *Fengtien*, *Shuntien* and *Shengkang*.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

FOR AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. *Sulayng*, *Sinkiang*, *Yingchow*, *Sheng* and *Kailong*.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

FOR NINGPO.—S.S. *Hsin Peking*.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1:30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Freight: Telephone Central 77.

Passage: Telephone Central 401.

Agents, 11-23 French Bund.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. Archer (Cargo only) May 15	S.S. Colombia May 3
S.S. Colombia (Cargo only) May 24	S.S. Venezuela May 31
S.S. West Vaco (Cargo only) June 1	S.S. Ecuador June 28
S.S. Venezuela (Cargo only) June 21	

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE

"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo	For San Francisco via Honolulu
S.S. Santa Cruz April 28	S.S. Colusa April 28

PANAMA SERVICE

Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration; For information of freight or passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5055 Cable Address "Bolano"

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B	Oct. 18		Sei. Caboto	It. gun-boat
B N B	Nov. 8		Kinsla	Br. gun-boat
B P B	Dec. 21		Quilros	Am. gun-boat
M M B	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
T P	Mar. 12		Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
ND	Mar. 15		Palos	Am. gun-boat
S C	Mar. 17		Elcano	Am. gun-boat
B I I	Apr. 18		Brooklyn	Am. cruiser

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Apr. 26	Ningpo	Taiheun	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 26	Ningpo	Meinan	Am. Socony.
Apr. 26	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 26	Foochow	Hacan	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 26	Japan	Shibutan Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Apr. 26	Swatow	Pakhoi	Jap. B. & S.
Apr. 26	Dairen	Sanbashi Maru	Jap. S.T. Co.
Apr. 26	River ports	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Apr. 26	River ports	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 26	River ports	Hwahlee	Chl. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 26	Hongkong	Moneruly	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 26	Vancouver, etc.	E. of Russia	Br. C.P.O.S.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's
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Business and Official Notices



INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1918

Individual Income Tax Return Forms

for the calendar year 1918 have been received at this Consulate General and will be distributed through the Shipping Office to all applicants.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul General.
Shanghai, April 23, 1919.

SHAW-WALKER STEEL FILES

with the

IDEAL INDEX

is the only easy way to file letters and documents. See this system before purchasing

BODWELL & CO., LTD.

Underwood Typewriter Department
44A-B Kiangse Road
Central 3805

NOTICE

By order of the Bureau for the Administration of the Funds and Property of Enemy Subjects, notice is hereby given that mortgages of Title deeds belonging to Enemy subjects, except those of French Concession, are requested to register the details, both amount and date of mortgages, at the Chinese Land Office for disposal.

After one month from date, no Title deeds belonging to Enemy subjects can be transferred.

Circulars regarding this matter have been sent to the Allied Consuls.

Shanghai Chinese Land Office
April 23rd, 1919.

FINE MODERN FRONTS

for
SHOPS
and/or
OFFICES

BEN BUILDING
35 Avenue Edouard VII.

NOTICE

We regret to inform our Customers and the General Public that, owing to the embargo placed on the Export of Butter by the Australian Government, we are out of stock of "DAISY" BRAND Butter. We are, however, able to supply our "MEADOW" BRAND which is an excellent first-grade Fresh Butter, now obtainable from all leading Storekeepers, in one-lb. pats.

GEDDES & CO., LTD.
IMPORTERS

5, Peking Road Tel. C. 346

Shanghai Race Club

SPRING RACE MEETING, 1919
5th, 6th and 7th May.

A LIMITED number of Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand can be obtained from the Secretary, on the nomination of any Member, with the approval of the Stewards, on or before 4 p.m., on Saturday, 3rd May, at a cost of \$10 each.

Applications for Grand Stand Tickets must be accompanied by cash.

The issue of Free Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand for Ladies is limited to the Wives and Daughters of Grand Stand Ticket Holders.

Admission Badges for the three Official Race Days and Off Day to the unreserved part of the Enclosure only, may be obtained at the Gate or from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

Price, \$6 each for Gentlemen
\$3 each for Ladies

Single Day Badges are obtainable at the Gate only.

Price, \$3 each for Gentlemen
\$2 each for Ladies

Badges for the "Off" Day are obtainable at the Gate only.

Price, \$1 each

All Admission Badges and Tickets must be worn Visibly.

Tiffin and Tea Tickets for Members and Grand Stand Ticket-holders only, may be obtained at the Grand Stand on the Race Days.

Price, Tiffin Tickets, \$2 each
Tea Tickets, \$0.50 each

The Tiffin interval will be after the Third Race each day.

The Races will Commence Punctually at 11.30 a.m. each day.

By order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

TO EXPORTERS

Export man, well established in Szechuen, seeks connection with large house in Shanghai. Only bona fide applicants need write to Box 67, THE CHINA PRESS.

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Three Days

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

On and from Thursday, the 1st May, 1919, the following alterations will be made in the Train Service on the Woonung Branch Line:

Shanghai North	Woonung Ports
Dep. 6.10	Dep. 6.50
" 7.30	" 8.10
" 9.00	" 9.40
" 10.25	" 11.05
" 11.45	" 12.25
" 13.10	" 13.50
" 14.30	" 15.10
" 15.55	" 16.35
" 17.25	" 18.05
" 18.45	" 19.25
" 20.10	" 20.55
" 21.30	" 22.10

Shanghai Local Time is One Hour Ahead of Railway Time.
Faster, giving complete service, free on application at Enquiry Office, Shanghai North Station, Telephone No. North 3199.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

LOST

Delivery order, issued by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Mail Wharf, B/L No. 227 for 250 cases of Coconut Oil ex s.s. "OHMI MARU" marked:

S P T

This is now declared null and void and the public are warned against negotiating same. Duplicate is being issued.

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NAAMLIOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

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Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 287

Payment of Fares and Freight, Etc.

The public is hereby informed that under instructions of the Ministry of Communications, commencing from 25th April, 1919, payments of passenger fares, goods, freight, and all other receipts will be accepted only in cash or banknotes of full face value on this railway.

(Sgd.) **S. C. SHU,**
Managing-Director.

Tientsin, 15th April, 1919.

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Fresh Beer on draught

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(Broadway Junction)

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 19

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 17

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

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TO LET, immediate occupation, flat, 172 North Szechuen Road. Rent exceedingly reasonable. Call or phone J. B. Taylor, North 2018.

TO LET, occupancy at once, detached house, nine rooms, Tientsin, 58 Baikal Road, Wayside.

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TO LET, with excellent board and attendance, one exceptionally large, airy, well-furnished bed-sitting room, with private bathroom, in good Central location facing south. Suitable for two friends or married couple. Apply to Box 37, THE CHINA PRESS.

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WANTED, small office room; north light preferred. Central district. Apply to Box 65, THE CHINA PRESS.

Classified Advertisements
are Continued on
Page 17

SITUATION VACANT

PORTUGUESE wanted for position of assistant bookkeeper, in large local concern. Must be quick and accurate at figures and have good handwriting. Apply to Box 63, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, immediately, by large British firm, junior assistant to take charge of small outpost. Must have experience in books and general office work. First-class references required and good prospects offered to the right man. Write, stating commencing salary expected, to Box 59, THE CHINA PRESS.

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ADVERTISER invites boring contractors to apply in writing for undertaking to sink several bore holes in connection with mining operation. Rocks most likely encountered are limestone, sandstone and shales. State lowest average charge per yard bored; traveling, boarding and lodging expenses being included. Only persons having previous experience need apply. Replies to Box 31, THE CHINA PRESS.

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Unfurnished house, in Hongkew district preferred. Advertiser willing to sign three years' lease for suitable house if properly done up. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.

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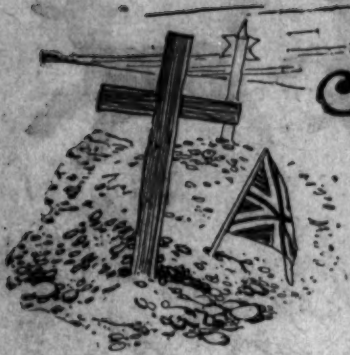
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Office No. 15
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SHANGHAI.



John Jacob Astor's Pathetic Romance

How He Won His Titled
Bride After Waiting Ten Years
Had Been Desperately
Wounded Twice, Lost a Leg and the

War
Had
Cost
Her a
Husband

THE war has brought about many wonderful romances, but none is more appealing than that of Captain John Jacob Astor, of the King's Life Guards, and his English bride, Lady Violet Astor.

Captain Astor, of course, is the younger son of William Waldorf Astor, New York's greatest real estate owner, now Viscount Astor, of England. The father recently made his son a gift of \$7,000,000 worth of New York property.

American society has been interested in the young couple ever since their marriage in London in 1916, but owing to the censorship and the war generally, the real story of this Anglo-American romance has not been understood in this country.

With the arrival in New York of Captain Astor and his beautiful wife, society is busy piecing together the unusual love story of William Waldorf Astor's younger son and the daughter of the late Earl of Minto, whose first husband, Major Lord Charles Nairne, was killed in the earliest days of the war.

Contrary to general belief, this romance is not of recent vintage. Although a real war romance, it began years ago, when his present bride was seventeen. When Captain Astor led his bride to the altar on August 28, 1916, he had been in love with her for ten years!

The Captain has won his bride after he suffered two desperate wounds and she lost a husband in the war.

Lady Violet Elliot, as she was before her first marriage, was the favorite daughter of the Earl of Minto, formerly Viceroy of India and Governor-General of Canada. She was a rarely beautiful girl of the finest English type, with exquisite golden hair and just the right shade of blue eyes. Between her first meeting with Captain Astor and her marriage to him she became the bride of Lord Charles Nairne, second son of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and had borne him two children, a boy and a girl. And Captain Astor, heir to a large slice of New York City, had become the most obdurate bachelor in the British Isles and the despair of every match-making mother in London.

With the marriage of Lady Violet into the famous and aristocratic Lansdowne family, London society soon forgot that Jack Astor had courted her for three years. Being enormously rich, an officer in the First Life Guards and a decent chap all around, he immediately became the prey of ambitious mothers and eager-to-marry-well daughters.

Incidentally, Jack Astor has always been the most popular member of the Astor family in England—that is, with the English. While his older brother Waldorf the Second never found much favor with English mothers and daughters, Jack was cock of the walk from the day he joined the Life Guards. He was the champion racquet player of the British army, a considerable social asset. But no woman was able to catch the heart of young Astor, even on the rebound. He had been too hard hit, and now that society in London and New York is freed from the horrors of war, every one is recalling the three-cornered courtship that kept London a quiver for three years.

When Jack Astor was twenty years old King Edward made him a lieutenant in the Life Guards. This was in 1906 and marked a great social advance for the Waldorf Astor family. Up to that time the senior Waldorf had moved heaven and earth, had poured forth money like water to acquire a title, but, as we all know, he had not succeeded.

Jack's appointment was the nearest approach to a royal social distinction that had befallen the expatriated American. A few days after his appointment our young lieutenant went to a reception at Devonshire House, and there met a remarkably pretty young girl still in her teens. It was her blue eyes and charming smile that captured the Anglo-American soldier, and the upshot was that he fell head over heels in love with Lady Violet Elliot.

At the beginning the Minto family did not pay very much attention to the love affair that was budding under their very eyes. Violet was barely out of the school room, and under officers in the Guards were as thick as bees, anyway, and not nearly so dangerous.

In households like that of the Earl of Minto dashing young officers, in those wonderful pre-war years, were part of the scenery, so to speak, and no one bothered to watch them. By the close of her first London season, however, Lady Violet knew that Lieutenant Astor was no longer a part of the scenery, but the whole thing.

When the second season opened the Mintos began to notice that Astor was seldom far from Lady Violet's side and that Lady Violet quite frankly liked having him there! This would never do, for the Earl of Minto had very different plans for his daughter. Another suitor had appeared, the sedate and exceedingly untemperamental Lord Charles Nairne, who, although fifteen years older than Lady Violet, was Minto's choice for a son-in-law.

Nairne, being a son of the Marquis of Lansdowne, was a most desirable parti from a family viewpoint. Then, too, there were numerous great estates in the family. Lord Charles Nairne assumed the name Nairne, an ancient and historic one belonging to his ancestors on the maternal side, and inherited great estates in Scotland

with it. The usual surname of the younger members of the Lansdowne family is Fitzmaurice. Lord Minto was keen on Nairne, first, because of the Lansdowne background, and, second, because he foresaw a real future for Nairne in public life.

To tell the truth, the Earl of Minto did not consider the Astor connection anything to brag about. Jack and his father were all very well in their way, but they were not aristocrats as Lord Minto knew the word, and he wanted an aristocrat for his son-in-law. In this he was aided by his son and older daughters—they, too, wanted Nairne rather than Astor.

Lady Violet stood out firmly against all of her family. She would have her dashing young officer, who was just as good as Nairne and the whole Lansdowne connection any day. What if there was a butcher in the Astor family? Wasn't there a notorious book peddler ancestor in the Fitzmaurice family—Fitzmaurice being the family name of the Marquis of Lansdowne? Yes, the Earl of Minto had to admit, the book peddler, but to counterbalance him there was near royalty and all manner of high nobility in the Fitzmaurice escutcheon. Just here, while the whole romance hangs in the balance, let us straighten out the Fitzmaurice family.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has been described as the most patriotic of all great English nobles.

Irish and French blood, however, predominate in his veins. He traces his descent from Walter Fitz-Orr, who was Castellan of Windsor Castle in 1086 and founder of the line of the Irish Dukes of Leinster. Lansdowne's ancestors settled in Ireland over 700 years ago, when Thomas Fitzmaurice be-



Captain The Honorable John Jacob Astor, Son of Viscount Astor and Cousin of Vincent Astor, in the Uniform of His Regiment, the King's Life Guards.

came First Lord of Kerry, Governor of Ireland, and married the granddaughter of Dermot, King of Leinster.

The present Marquis is seventy-four years of age and is the twenty-sixth Lord of Kerry in the male line direct. His French blood is quasi-royal, coming to him through his mother, eldest daughter of General Count de Flahault. Through the Count he can claim descent from the great Talleyrand and from King Louis XV. of France. Louis XV. had a natural daughter, Adelaide Fillon, who, growing up into a woman of rare beauty, married Count Jean de Flahault. It was generally understood that her son, Count Charles de Flahault, great-grandfather of Lady Violet's suitor, was the son of M. de Talleyrand-Perigord, afterward famous as Prince de Talleyrand.

Count Charles de Flahault became the favorite of Queen Hortense of Holland, step-daughter of the great Napoleon, and mother of Napoleon III. This romance was no secret, for in the Almanach de Gotha the late Duc de Morny, Napoleon III's chief minister is officially described as the offspring of Queen Hortense and de Flahault. The Count eventually married the heiress of Lord Keith, who secured the Cape of Good Hope for England. The daughter of this marriage became the wife of the late Marquis of Lansdowne.

In addition to all these illustrious and occasionally scandalous blue-blooded ancestors, Lord Lansdowne and his children

are descended from Sir William Petty, who, although one of the earliest scientists and political economists of England, was a book peddler in his youth. The Fitzmaurices, therefore, use the plebeian "Petty" among their long list of family names.

Here, then, was the formidable family against which Lieutenant Astor was pitted. What had he to offer against such an ancestry? Millions in gold, some very respectable ancestors, including the aforesaid butcher and the well-known fur trader, John Jacob first, and a love and devotion that were as genuine as his fortune.

For more than a year he laid siege to the Earl of Minto's pride. He held Lady Violet's heart, he knew, but he also knew that she would never marry him without her father's consent. Every effort was made by the Astor family and their friends to break down Minto's determination, but it only grew harder as Lady Violet's lovely color faded and her eyes showed her sorrow.

Of course, the proud Earl won! Just before her twentieth birthday, almost three years after first meeting Astor, Lady Violet accepted Lord Charles Nairne and married him almost at once. The marriage was the most brilliant affair of the season of 1909, and shortly afterward Captain Astor asked for foreign service, especially Indian, if possible. Instead of getting the desired billet he was sent to Ireland, and a little later got leave and came to America for a long visit.



John Jacob Astor's Bride from a Rare Photograph Taken Just Before She Became Lady Violet Nairne. In the Panels on Each Side Are the Son and Daughter of Young Mrs. Astor by the

Heroic Husband Killed in the War.

You see, he had not only lost a sweetheart but a friend, for until they became rivals Astor and Nairne were exceedingly good friends despite the difference in their ages.

One of the peculiar things about their struggle was the fact that Nairne did not turn up as a suitor for Lady Violet until Astor had been in the running for some time.

Time passed as time will even when our hearts are broken. Lady Nairne presented her husband with a son, for whom King George was godfather, and a girl, for whom Queen Mary was godmother. And late in 1913, just when he had given up hope, Astor received his appointment for service in India.

One thing and another, however, prevented his getting away, and suddenly the world was at war, and his place, of course, was in the fighting army. The Nairnes came down from their Scottish estate, and fate willed that both Lord Nairne and Captain Astor should go over in the first British handal sent to France. They landed in Flanders the first part of August, and in October London was electrified to hear that Major Lord Nairne had been killed in action and Captain Astor wounded in the same engagement.

Astor was invalided home for a rest, as his was a leg wound and he was unable to stand or walk. He arrived in London to find his dearly loved sweetheart a widow, and all his world too engrossed in the war to recall his pathetic romance.

Lady Nairne, leaving her babies in Scotland, was deep in war work, devoting all her time and strength to a hospital she had established on one of the Lansdowne estates. Just how or where Captain Astor and Lady Nairne took up the threads of their earlier existence London does not know for was not every man and woman in England working to win the war?

Less than a year after Nairne's death it was patent to the Mintos, Astors, Fitz-



Lady Violet Astor and Her Little Son, Lord Nairne to Be.

maurices and the rest that Violet intended to have her own way at last and marry her girlhood's lover. But nothing was done in haste. Captain Astor's leg wound healed slowly, and he remained in London on special detail. No engagement was announced, but he was with Lady Nairne every moment that he could spare from his work. And he was a familiar figure in his lady's hospital.

Lady Violet Nairne was now twenty-seven years of age, a rarely lovely woman, whose face showed traces of sorrow. There was some talk of waiting until the end of the war, but suddenly the War Office called for every able-bodied soldier to go to France at once, and in June, 1916, Astor again went into action. His constant danger was too much for the lady he left behind him, and in some way she let him know that if he could get leave she would marry him at once. The history of the 1916 campaign shows why Astor could not get immediate leave, but he wrote his lady to be ready any moment. On August 27 he was given twenty hours' leave; he arrived in London on the morning of the 28th, was married at noon and three hours later was on his way back to the front.

They were the desperate days when England's "back" was against the wall, as Marshal Haig expressed it. In September, 1918, Captain Astor was again wounded, this time desperately. As a result, his left leg had to be amputated. The nature of the injury has not before been published, perhaps on account of Captain Astor's modesty. The knowledge of the severity of his injury could only serve to increase his popularity.

There could be no honeymoon in war time for the much tried couple. Captain Astor was slowly struggling back to life.

It is a Curious Fact That Mr. Astor Becomes Stepfather of a Little Boy Who Will, It is Said, Soon Be Made a Real British Lord As Was His Father. While He Must Submit to the Parental

Discipline of Stepfather Astor, Yet He Will Greatly Outrank Him in Title, Position and Social Honors.

Lady Violet was too busy with her war hospital to think of personal affairs.

The long deferred honeymoon has, however, at last come about in a most romantic manner. In January Captain Astor gave his wife a week's notice that the time had arrived. She must then be ready to sail for New York to stay several months. And so it happened. Late in February Captain John Jacob Astor and Lady Violet Astor landed in New York and after a few days' sightseeing started for Palm Beach and the Florida resorts and their belated honeymoon. And so Captain Astor's pathetic romance is proving at last a very happy one.

Captain Astor has a strange domestic problem on his hands. By his marriage he becomes stepfather and guardian of Lord Charles Nairne's little boy, George Nairne. Although this boy may never become Marquis of Lansdowne, he is now third in the line of succession to the title. He is at present "laird" of Melkior, Tullybeagles and Aldie in Scotland. It is considered highly probable that the ancient barony of Nairne, now merged in Lord Lansdowne's title may be recreated for the little boy's benefit and in memory of his father's heroism. Many people have fallen into the habit of calling him "Lord George Nairne."

As he grows older the young laird may feel constrained to put his stepfather down, for is not said stepfather a mere commoner? For the present Captain Astor can be head of his household, can even twig his stepson if he so wishes. But the boy is a grandson of the Marquis of Lansdowne, a descendant of Louis XV. and all that; and later he may make his stepfather realize the difference in their positions!

Then, too, there may be some Astor children, and how forlorn their plight, with no titles at all, and only the Minto ancestry to lift them out of the commoner class! Not even the Astor millions will help them down their highly aristocratic stepbrother.

Is it any wonder that occasionally Captain Astor frowns when he looks into the future? Lady Violet seems to have no qualms. She is the most radiantly happy bride New York has seen for many a year.



Newest Spring Cloaks

By
Lady Duff-Gordon



A Russian Walking Cloak of
Brown Serge
("Lucile" Model)



The Cloak Which Lady Duff-Gordon
Calls "My Life" Fastened



"MY LIFE"
An Afternoon Cloak of Lavender Satin Trimmed
with Moleskin. The New Military
Turban Tops the Creation
("Lucile" Model)

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

THIS is the time when the woman who dresses with taste and foresight gives thought to her Spring cloaks. It is well to give careful consideration to the subject, for a woman's costume is no smarter than her cloak. The *total ensemble* may be marred by the wrap.

Both afternoon cloaks I am showing you today are smart. One is more serviceable than the other. Both are important items of a fashionable whole. The first, "My Life," is an afternoon cloak of lavender satin. The wide collar and cuffs are of moleskin. Orange soutache braid surrounds in double rows the sleeves, emphasizes the cross seam from bust to sleeve and outlines the hem of the cloak. A cape collar of burgundy satin, falling in long hems in front, completes the costume. The long sash ends of the collar are lined with the same material, but relieved by cross bands of orange soutache. The cloak is worn over a lavender satin skirt and burgundy sash.

With the smart, exceedingly narrow slashed skirt is worn a contrasting blouse of black lace. The sleeves of the blouse are finished with piping and bands of lavender satin. With this is worn a turban of military aspect, fashioned of black fox over a frame covered with lavender satin. A mulberry sigrette trims the turban in upstanding military manner. With this is worn an ornament of amethysts and various colored brilliants, which may or may not be worn with the model.

A second view of the cloak is shown on the second figure, giving the effect of a wrap when it is fastened.

The third reproduction is of a Russian walking coat, which I have named the "Zamor." It is made of brown serge, over which are arranged strips of the black silk braid.

Latest Styles In Motoring Clothes Delight All Women

Wool Jersey The ideal material in Heavy Weaves As It Neither Crushes Nor Wrinkles—Leather Most Serviceable And Hats Are Designed For Utility

By Martha Goode Anderson
Now that the days are so near at hand when motoring will again be a joy, with gasless Sundays no more, it is interesting to note that at last a material has been found which will not crush or wrinkle, however long and hard the motor trip may be.

This is the fashionable wool jersey which is to play so important a part in all feminine wardrobes this summer. For a time it seemed as if the more lustrous and elegant tricolette and tricotine had pushed the humbler and more serviceable wool fabric entirely out of the setting; but as more and more spring garments are brought forth, behold wool jersey again in favor and very, very much in favor at that!

It is indeed a practical and serviceable material, soft and supple enough to drape well and yet not crushing or wrinkling, and as every woman knows nothing could more highly recommend it for motor service than that. For instance I find it delightfully made up in a two-piece suit of rose jersey in the heaviest weaves. The long sleeved sheath dress is made of just one width of the cloth and just one width of the pencil-like thing is. The lines are unbroken except for a narrow belt at the waist line. The dress is very comfortable and also very chic—two qualities rarely allied in one garment, for style and comfort are not always compatible.

To go with the dress is a clinging cape of the same fabric, ornamented with a deep collar of rose taffeta, which tumbles around the neck in a fold and a frill at the same time.

Women do not esteem the cape as a motor wrap nearly so much as they do the long, warm loose coat. When a cape accompanies a tight fitting frock, such as I have described, it does very well for comfort, but otherwise does not cling closely enough to the figure for the needed warmth. Nothing has given quite the joy that the leather coat inspires. Many of the newer models reveal part tweed and leather and some show khaki cloth with leather trimmings. When the coat is entirely of leather, as many women prefer, there is a re-

movable lining as a rule of heavy corduroy or warm flannel.

Leather is one of the few things which seems to look best when the new is worn off and use and service have subdued the pronounced color and toned it softly. Of course, its durability is highly in its favor and adds to its desirability as a motor garment. Leather coats are not dressy in the least, but they are, nevertheless, rather distinguished looking, especially if when removed they reveal a smart tricolette or wool tricolette, or jersey underneath, as it looks as if our one time adored sweaters are to be put aside and the new and smart little top coats of wool jersey and silk poplin are to take their place as a summer wrap. It behooves us, of course, to find the coat or cape which will give sufficient warmth on our motor trips and does not require the sweater underneath as heretofore.

For this purpose comes the very smart vest of leather and velvet, both with and without sleeves. In reality these so-called vests are jackets, fitting snugly and presenting a very good effect underneath the long, loose coats of heavy silverstone or duvetyne with which they are worn and which are so much in vogue this summer. These coats are long and loose enough in the back to have the appearance of a cape as the greater number of designs reveal much fullness set on to a yoke fitting smoothly across the shoulders and back. Very often this fullness is held in at the waist with a narrow belt of the material, which is looped in front and hangs freely.

For some reason one sees few dark coats of this sort, as the so-called dust and sand colors seem to be the ones most often favored. Brown is one of the fashionable colors for summer. Indeed, the use of this color bespeaks one quite up to the moment in fashionable knowledge. The leaf brown colors are especially pleasing and there is a new brown, between the taupe and chocolate, which is very good indeed.

As to motor hats—there is no such thing unless one excepts the small, round leather caps made for accompanying the leather coats. Women long ago realized that the huge hoods and

veils and goggles with which they made frights of themselves when motor cars first began to be within ordinary reach, were not necessary at all. Nowadays the newest automobiles have attained such beauty and luxury that it is an art in itself to live up to the car.

A small close-fitting turban with no wings and feathers to "fuss up" or ruffle is most satisfactory, and a good face veil, such as one wears with ordinary hats is all that is actually needed in the way of a veil, though the heavier chiffon and beige do give an appearance of gaiety and style as one dashes by on summer roads that the quieter things do not have.

In the place of veils hair nets and cold cream seem to be the indispensable motor accessories, and few women undertake a long ride without a plentiful supply of each, the cold cream giving a thick coating which protects the skin in a way no veil can possibly do. A very new veil case which makes a charming gift for the enthusiastic motorist is flat, like an envelope, and made of the finest leather and lined with maize colored silk.

Inside there are three motor veils of chiffon, dark blue, brown and soft canary yellow. A long bar pin caught through one is a charming addition to the little set, and a very useful one too.

Her Dressing Table A Woman's Shrine

Every woman has some little nook somewhere that is more replete with her personality than any other place—a little shrine of personality, if you will. It is the place where she does her planning; the place where she feels most at home, her place of dreams and aspirations, the place that reflects most that woman's personality and individuality. To the woman whose chief interest in life is writing, no doubt that place is the desk where she labors to put into communicable form her thoughts and ideas. To the woman whose best thoughts and efforts go into housewifery it may be some nook in her kitchen. To a hostess of some types it is no doubt the tea table in her own drawing room where she feels more at home than anywhere else in the world. To many a woman of the most feminine type this little shrine place is—it must be admitted—the place of her own dressing table.

A well known moving picture actress the other day remarked that it was at her dressing table that she worked out all her roles, because it was when seated at her own dressing table that she was best able to collect herself and do her best thinking. She therefore spent hours at her dressing table. There she studied her own facial expression because that was necessary to her work, and there she planned and dreamed.

Don't imagine that this dressing table was just a stereotyped sort of dressing table. On the contrary, it was fairly saturated with this actress's personality, for this actress, like many

other women, had sought to express her personality in the very design of the dressing table and in its accessories. The pictures hung on the wall near to the dressing table were some that were especially dear to her. There were little objects on the table that brought her comfort—little toys, if you will, that she sometimes liked to handle and touch as she worked out one of her roles—a little modeled elephant and a fat little porcelain Buddha.

The day of the stereotyped dressing table, if not actually past, at least ought to be, because it is such an interesting task to put personality in it. There are some women whose temperament is best expressed in a

dressing table all fussed up with old rose silk and gold braid, a rather commonplace French affair. There are others who find their best inspiration at a severely plain, studiously simple dressing table of Queen Anne design. There are others who seek their inspiration in accessories Japanese and never dress to better advantage than when soothed by the sweet aroma of some Japanese incense burner.

But the dressing table of the girl of 1919 is not merely a show place. It must be essentially designed and placed for service. It is an absurdity if it is not first and foremost a place where one can dress one's hair, manicure one's nails and do other essential primping.

At the Dressing Table.

By MIMOSA

How Millicent Chastled Father Time

I hadn't seen Millicent for over three years, when I called on her a few days ago. I saw she had taken up sunbathing work at the beginning of the war, and from what I had heard of her from time to time, hard work, early rising, and late to bed, I quite expected to find her looking old, and very much the worse for her three years' work. But far from looking faded and tired, I found her younger and fresher than when I had last seen her. Her complexion was smooth and clear, and her hair brighter, and more glossy than before, while the few wrinkles which I remember had entirely disappeared.

How She Preserved Her Complexion

After a little persuasion she told me the secret of how she had not only kept, but improved, her looks during the three years in which she had not met, in spite of her hard work and late hours.

She told me she owed the freshness of her complexion to the regular use every night of a little plain mercuric wash. This she rubbed gently into the face and neck, leaving it on all night, and washing it off in the morning with warm water. She had entirely given up the use of powder, which she told me she felt sure caused wrinkles, and was using instead a lotion made by mixing an ounce of camellia in about two ounces of water. This lotion gives a most natural appearance, and is beneficial to the skin, and judging by her complexion I can well believe it.

Removing the Wrinkles

When I asked what she had done to remove the little wrinkles which I remembered round her eyes and mouth, she told me nothing. The use of the mercuric wash had done the trick without any effort on her part. This was, it seems, gently peels off all the dead outer skin, slowly and imperceptibly while one sleeps, and with the dead skin, all lines and wrinkles, leaving the fresh young complexion beneath clear and smooth.

A Slight Growth of Superfluous Hair

There was another point upon which I was very curious. Millicent used to have a slight growth of hair on her upper lip, which I am forced to admit, entirely spoilt her claims to being considered a pretty girl, and this too had entirely disappeared, owing to the use she told me of a little powdered bismuth. After two applications, she said, all traces of the growth had disappeared, but as a precaution she had used some talco paste for a couple of weeks afterwards.

How She Kept Her Hair Bright and Glossy

To keep her hair in good condition she had shampooed it regularly every fortnight with a sweet oil of almond dissolved in hot water, then dried it without rinsing (as this is not necessary when using talco) and given it a good brushing. Every month she gave it a stimulant in the form of a simple tonic. For one week in every four she shampooed into the roots every night a tonic made by mixing an ounce of boraxum with four ounces of Bay Rum or Eau de Cologne.

A Perfectly Natural Color

Millicent had always been naturally pale, and I remarked on the pretty flush which had come into her cheeks. This she confessed was not natural (although it had deceived even an expert like myself), but was brought about by using a little pure collodion, which she applied to her cheeks with a piece of cotton wool. The beauty of this color was, that it appeared absolutely natural, for it deepened as the atmosphere became warmer, just as a natural color would.

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Health, Beauty And The Home

The Children's Play Room

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,
The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

ONE of the arrangements which permit better and smoother running of the household where there are children is to have a well-planned play room for their use. In this respect we have much to learn from the homes of our British allies, where a "nursery" is as much a part of every home as a drawing room. In too many American homes the children are allowed to live in every room of the house, scatter toys everywhere, and thus make extra work for the mother or make a nuisance of themselves.

Just now, when so many families are doing without household service in order to save expense and because good help is so scarce, the mother will find that it pays to give some attention to the room devoted to the children. If she is doing the work herself then by all means let the play room be on the ground floor, so that she can "keep an eye on it" while engaged in other duties. It may even be worth while to transform a back parlor or other downstairs room into one for the exclusive use of the little folks.

If possible, the floor of such a room should be covered with linoleum, unless it is a good hardwood, which can easily be wiped up in case something is spilled on it. While the pretty white enameled children's furniture appeals to the eye it is frankly too much of a task to keep clean, since it shows every finger mark. Better by far is the plain oak furniture. Even kitchen chairs which little feet or dirty boots cannot soil may be used.

It may not be possible to redecorate the walls, but if this is done be sure to use washable oilcloth paper, which is as easily wiped off as a china plate and which little fingers cannot peel off and scratch.

To any mother who complains that the children "leave their toys about" the author always puts the question, "Do they have special closets for their own use?" One bright mother devoted an old-fashioned wardrobe to the keeping of toys and games in careful order. Any ordinary closet may be fitted with cross-shelves on which games, books and small toys may be placed. Much has been said about a shirt-waist box or window seat for toys. But it seems to be the general ex-

perience that such a box serves only as a "dump heap," into which everything may be thrown, hit or miss.

One play room I know has a foot-wide shelf running round two sides of the room at the height of about two feet from the floor. In this family there is a boy who is fond of playing with engines and other mechanical toys. He liked to stand while doing this and so his mother had this shelf built on which to run his trains instead of on the floor.

Much of the mother's time is often wasted in hunting for caps, mittens and other small apparel. An eight or ten pocket shoe bag hung on the back of a closet door will do much to keep the always-disappearing mittens safe until wanted. A shoe shelf across the bottom of a closet will keep the shoes clean and make them easier to reach. The large double hook, such as used in bathrooms, is just the thing on which to hang coats and sweaters.

If there is electricity the mother should see that the globe supplying the light for reading is neither too high nor too bright. It is most dangerous for young eyes to be strained with an intense light. Frequently the light is so high that it is too dim for reading. It is not difficult to lower the light by means of a switchcord and then put on a single shade which will cast the light downward and protect the eyes of those reading.

Yellow is the best color to use for shades or for lining the large domes covering electric light.

If kerosene is used by all means have a swinging lamp, so that there will be no danger of knocking it over. And if there is a box of matches let it be of the safety kind and placed so high that no young children can reach it.

A good substantial kitchen table covered with oilcloth is excellent in a room that is also to be used by older children who want to read, do "experiments," etc. Often a mother or father will urge the children to keep away from the parlor table or desk, forgetting that they have no serviceable reading or playing surface of their own. If the child is from three to six years old then the small kindergarten table, only two feet high, with accompanying little chair, will keep the child quiet and give him a comfortable place for many little tasks.



"Never Rub the Face Too Hard When Drying It, Lest You Coax the Wrinkles to Form."
Photograph Posed by MISS ARLINE CHASE at CAMPBELL STUDIO.

So many mothers think children "in the way" when they are doing cooking, sewing and other household work. Yet it is just at such tasks that children receive their first incentive to various kinds of work. It requires patience on the part of the mother to let the child shell nuts, stem raisins, beat eggs or help make the bed, but it will be repaid by the training the children receive. Educators say that the hands of the young child are more sensitive to touch, and can be more easily trained to deftness, skill and quickness than can one who is older.

One much envied mother always

seems to manage her children well. One secret of her success is to have on hand a great many kindergarten supplies and to bring them out from time to time for the young children who are too small for school. "This secret supply of chains, blocks, weaving, etc., is brought forth as if by magic when the usual and more noisy games are outplayed."

Another good plan is to enlist the co-operation of some of the bigger boys in mending articles about the house, such as electric bells, door-knobs, etc., or to interest them in some such tasks as catching butterflies or performing simple chemical or electrical experiments. Unless

the mother makes the home a kind of workshop for the children they naturally will want more expensive and less wholesome amusements. One successful mother says: "I don't care what you children do in your play room so long as it is straightened up by bedtime." Unfortunately, too many mothers are inclined to frown on what appears to be a "mess," not realizing that it is in these attempts to do things that the child is being trained.

A play room will save the mother much work, and it will at the same time give the child a pleasant feeling of ownership and help inculcate habits of order and neatness."

Defying the Wrinkles

By Lina Cavalieri,
The Most Famous Living Beauty.

EVERY woman must wash her face many times a day. But let me tell you a secret about this. Do not rub the face hard when drying it. A hard rubbing loosens the skin, causes the underlying muscles to sag and thus coaxes the wrinkles to form.

The face must be most thoroughly washed at night. This is the time that the real housecleaning must take place. The reason for this is not far to seek. During the day the skin has been in contact with the dust and smoke and countless other soiling agents out of doors.

When you go to bed, retire, hunt up your jar of cold cream and rub a good coat of it upon your skin. This may be wiped away after leaving it on the face for a few minutes. If you will look at the cloth you will find an astonishing amount of grime upon it. If this foreign matter is not removed your pores will become clogged and you will have an ugly crop of pimples and blackheads.

After the cold cream bath you are now ready for a tepid water bath, with which you may use a mild soap. Be sure that it is one especially suited to your skin. Use no sponges or patent face cloths, but a simple open cloth that can easily be kept in a sanitary condition. When the cleansing bath is finished you can dash a little cold water on your face to tone up the skin and close the pores.

You may think this is enough, and that you are now ready to take your beauty sleep, but I assure you that you could never efface the wrinkles by so simple a method. The wrinkles must be massaged away with a good skin food or cold cream. This is indispensable to the woman who would have a fine, attractive skin free from wrinkles and the telltale lines of care.

Lanolin may be used instead of an elaborate cream, if preferred. But here is a cream which I often use, and one that I have found excellent for softening and cleansing the skin. It also tones out the skin like magic and gives the face that smooth, velvety feeling that every woman desires. Cocoa butter, 32 grams; spermaceti, 32 grams; oil of sweet almonds, 160 grams; white wax, 16 grams; oil of rose geranium, 8 drops.

Almond milk, too, is still an old-fashioned favorite with many, and a good astringent cream is made of the almond milk from fifty crushed almonds, to which one pint of rose water has been added. If the mix-

ture is not smooth, it should be strained through a cheesecloth or soft silk before using. With the addition of half an ounce of alum it can do most effective work in chasing away the wrinkles. It is necessary, too, for you to know the right way to massage the cream into your skin. Don't smear on each cheek a big dab of cream and then spread it all over your face with your fingers. That will do but little, if any, good.

With the rotary motion rub the cream in gently but firmly. Massage away from the corners of the eyes to the hair lines. In the same way with the tips of the fingers iron out the lines that concentration has written between the eyebrows. With the tips of the middle fingers massage the lines upward from the corners of the lips to the nostrils, and try to eradicate the ugly little lines in front of the ears by rubbing gently upward.

When the cream has been well rubbed into the skin any that remains and is not taken up by the pores should be wiped off with a soft cloth. But do not attempt to wipe it all off. Leave some on the skin overnight. This is the greatest help in clearing the skin of wrinkles that I know of.

In the morning when you awake you must wash your face in tepid water, to which has been added ten drops of benzoin to a quart of water. This will remove whatever cold cream remains on the skin. Do not forget the dash of cold water afterward to close the pores. I have found that the care of the skin differs considerably in winter from that in summer. For example, to counteract the coarsening, drying effects of the sharp cold winds I use more than my usual amount of cold cream. The reason that winter is a greater promoter of wrinkles than summer is because the cold winds dry the skin, and the wrinkled skin is always a dry skin. Unless you are exceedingly careful your face will become but a dry, withered remnant of what was once a fresh, soft, rose-like skin.

That is why I preach first and last and all the time eternal vigilance in the care of the skin. No woman wants to have wrinkles or to lose the freshness of her beautiful complexion. And she need not. A little care and thought will go a long way in preserving it and thus warding off those unwelcome wrinkles.

When all else fails, try ironing the face nightly with a damp piece of iron. It is a good remedy if you persist in it.

Beauty Questions and Answers

I AM brokenhearted because my nails break so easily. As soon as I get them nicely shaped then the point breaks off or else the nail cracks down the side. What shall I do?—B. K. L.

If your heart must break, my dear woman, let it be over something more vital than a broken finger nail. However, I don't blame you for feeling annoyed, because a broken nail certainly looks unsightly and undoubtedly spoils the appearance of an otherwise dainty and lovely hand. You will find the application of a cut lemon to the nails every day will strengthen them, as will also the following pomade:

Powdered rosin 15 grains
Powdered alum 15 grains
Table salt 15 grains
Pine-oil 1/4 ounce
White wax 40 grains
Carmine (powdered) 1 grain

WILL you please give me the proportions of the perfect human body?—EDNA F.

According to the classic Greek standard of perfection the figure should be exactly six times as long as the foot. The face, from the middle point of the hair line to the point of the chin, should be one-tenth of the entire stature. The hand, from the tip of the middle finger to the end of the palm, should be of the same length as the face, and so, also, one-tenth of the length of the body. The human body should form a Maltese cross. Its length should be the same as the distance across the body from the middle finger of one hand to the middle finger of the other.

THERE are large, ugly cracks in my hands. How can I coax the skin to heal?—D. D. S.

Hands that have reached this stage of roughness should be kept out of water as much as possible. For a time cover the cracks with zinc oxide plaster. If the fissures are very deep you will find a salicylic soap plaster effective.

HOW often do you think the teeth ought to be brushed with powder?—E. H. W.

It has always been my habit to use powder only once a day, and that in the morning. Yet my dentist tells me that the best time to use tooth powder is at night, because when we are not talking or eating the salivary glands are not secreting the saliva whose flow has a cleansing action on the teeth and gums.

ALTHOUGH I am a brunette and have brown eyes, they are not pretty because they are so faded looking. Can this be remedied?—H. S. A.

Brown eyes are commonly considered very beautiful, and a wise brunette will take the best possible care of them. Perhaps your eye-lashes and eyebrows are ill-kept. This will diminish the loveliness of your eyes. To keep them in good condition there must be no eye-strain. Bathe your eyes daily with an eyecup in the following lotion:

Boric acid 10 grains
Tannic acid 5 grains
Camphor water 1 dram
Distilled water enough to make a total of one ounce.

I DON'T have any success with henna. Isn't there some other, simple thing I could use to dye my hair?—MRS. H. R.

Since you insist on having a dye for your hair you might try the time-honored walnut stain, made as follows:

Walnut bark 1 ounce
Alum 1/2 ounce
Water 1 pint

Boil the bark in the water for an hour. Add the alum to "set" the color. Apply the liquid with a sponge or a bit of cotton. Wrap an old veil about the head or wear a nightcap, because this will stain the pillow as well as the hair.

PLEASE tell me how to make a good toilet soap at home. I am anxious to use only the best of soap on my skin.—D. R.

You are right to use only the best on your skin. Here is a splendid toilet soap which should be made as follows:

White castile soap 300 grams
Spermaceti 20 grams
Oxgall 10 grams
Honey 20 grams
Essence of rosemary 10 grams
Essential oil of oranges 15 grains
Oil of lemon 20 grains
Alcohol 15 grains
Attar of roses 2 drops

Melt the spermaceti and the shaven soap in a double boiler. Add the other ingredients one by one, mixing thoroughly after each addition. Pour into molds when it seems ready to harden.

Economical Menus for the Week

MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.	SUNDAY.
Breakfast. Cereal, Bananas, Quick Sally Lunn, Butter, Coffee.	Breakfast. Canned Fruit, Broiled Bacon, Hashed Potatoes, Flour Bread, Coffee.	Breakfast. Oranges, Oatmeal, Poached Eggs, Toast, Coffee.	Breakfast. Prunes, Cereal, Reheated Rolls, Coffee.	Breakfast. Baked Potatoes, Creamed Salt Codfish, Toast, Coffee.	Breakfast. Sheep Bananas, Cereal, Small Sausage Balls, Creamed Potatoes, Toast, Coffee.	Breakfast. Fruit, Oatmeal, Scrambled Eggs, Toasted Muffins, Coffee.
Luncheon. Macaroni Pie, Celery, Rolls, Tea, Grape Jelly, Dinner.	Luncheon. Bean Soup, Cress, Orange and Romaine Salad, Cookies, Tea.	Luncheon. Baked Salt Mackerel, Parsley Potatoes, Romaine Salad, Coffee, Jelly.	Luncheon. Oyster Chowder, Crackers, Dill Pickles, Baked Apples, Dinner.	Luncheon. Canned Corn Custard, Biscuits, Apricot Butter, Cottage Cheese Salad, Tea.	Luncheon. Bread Crumb Souffle, Muffins, Mixed Fruit Salad, Tea.	Luncheon. Reheated Roast Pork, Gravy, Mashed Potatoes, Mashed Turnips, Emergency Salad, Baked Indian Pudding, Creamy Sauce, Coffee.
Emergency Soup, Pot Roast, Broiled Potatoes, Brussels Sprouts, Baked Apple, Dumplings, Lemon Sauce, Coffee.	Dinner. Cold Roast Beef, Mashed Potatoes, Baked Squash, Lettuce Salad, Pudding, Coffee.	Dinner. Hamburg Steak, Boiled Rice, Glazed Onions, Chocolate Marsh- mallow Cake, Coffee.	Dinner. Italian Spaghetti, Lettuce Salad, Fruit Jelly, Coffee.	Dinner. Baked Fish, Boiled Potatoes, Stewed Tomatoes, Pickled Carrots, Loganberries, Coffee.	Dinner. Roast Pork, Bread Dressing, Potatoes, Boiled Onions, Cranberry Pie, Coffee.	Dinner. Baked Coffee Custard.

What the Doctor Advises

DO the drug habits signify vicious indulgence or disease?—C. O.

Vice accounts for very little of the prevailing drug habits. The drug user has an abnormal nervous system, either acquired or representing his endowment at birth. The administration to children of paregoric, soothing syrups, cordials and gin, etc., accounts for many of the cases in later life. Gross alcoholism is a proof of essential defectiveness, and no system of cure can obviate this. The excessive and continuous use of morphine and cocaine, etc., represents the same thing in many cases. In such cases the nervous abnormality is the cause and not the result of the drug addiction.

DO you regard alcohol as a stimulant?—K. H.

No; the stimulating effect is more apparent than real. Alcohol is essentially a narcotic and a depressant. It has anesthetic effects, lowers blood pressure, retards digestion, diminishes muscular vigor and paralyzes the small blood vessels in the skin, which leads to their dilatation and a feeling of warmth, although the internal temperature is lowered. Moderate doses can be tolerated by healthy men for a considerable time, but the same thing is true of many of the worst poisons and does not alter the fact that such use of a drug is unwise. Regarding its use in disease there are a few circumstances in which a minority of the medical profession hold it to be useful, but not as a stimulant, which it is not.

I AM fifteen years old, weigh 120 pounds and am 5 feet 3 inches in height. Is there anything that will make me grow taller?—T. W. S.

Your height and weight are normal for your age; therefore you are surely destined to grow taller without resorting to any special urging.

WHAT conditions prevent the cessation of a chronic discharge from the middle ear?—R. T.

Polyps; a pulpy condition of the mucous membrane; insufficient drainage, because of too small a perforation of the drum or one unsuitably situated; a condition known as necrosis of the small bones of the middle ear which corresponds to gangrene of soft tissues, and cholesteatoma, which is an accumulation of scales, pus and crystals, causing ulceration because of irritation and pressure.

I HAVE small boils from time to time near the opening of my ears. They are very annoying and more or less painful. What can I do for them?—E. W.

Use the following ointment: Mercury ointment 1 dram
Iodin ointment 1 dram
Belladonna ointment 1 dram

Use this not only during attacks, but for some time between attacks, so as to destroy the organisms causing the trouble and prevent recurrence.

MY little boy is subject to attacks of spasmodic croup. Will you suggest some remedies?—T. E.

During the attack wrap a cold cloth about the neck. Give the child a hot bath. Steam the air by means of a boiling kettle of water, or by pouring water upon unheated lime. Heating menthol crystals upon an iron spoon will spread soothing fumes through the air of the room. Give a teaspoonful of the following prescription, dissolved in water:

Bromide of soda 1 dram
Simple syrup 2 ounces

If the child has adenoids they should be removed. The evening meal should be light.

I AM suffering from painful swelling of the knees and ankles. The shoulders and elbows are also somewhat involved. The trouble moves from joint to joint. What will relieve or cure me?—M. E. K.

You are probably suffering from acute or sub-acute rheumatism. If there is any fever, you ought to be in bed, for in this disease the heart is apt to become involved. The diet should consist of milk and cereals. Drink much water. Take the following medicine:

Citrate of Potash 4 drams
Salicylate of Soda 2 drams
Peppermint Water 4 ounces
A dessert spoonful every three hours, well diluted with water.

By all means have your heart examined and be guided by your physician's advice, for inflammatory rheumatism cripples the heart more or less in from 50 to 60 per cent. of all cases.

Tested Cooking Recipes

By Mary Lee Swann,
Principal, Scudder School of Household Arts.

Italian Bean Soup.

COOK 2 cups cold baked beans with 1/4 can tomatoes, 1 sliced onion and 5 cups water very gently until soft. Thicken with 3 tablespoons flour creamed with 2 tablespoons butter. Press through sieve and season to taste with salt and pepper. Serve with croutons.

Corn Fritters.

BEAT 1 cup canned corn into 2 well-beaten egg yolks. Sift 1 cup oat flour with 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/4 teaspoon pepper and 1 1/2 teaspoon baking powder. Add to corn mixture. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites of 2 eggs. Shape into small balls, drop into hot oil and cook until a delicate brown color.

Pork Pie.

LINER a greased baking dish with rich biscuit dough. Dot the dough with small bits of salt pork, sliced very thin. Fill the dish with sliced apples, sprinkle with sugar and nutmeg. Cover with thin slices of fresh pork. Place a layer of biscuit dough over the pork. Bake in a moderate oven 1 1/2 hours.

Baked Coconut Custard.

SCALD 3 cups milk with 1 cup coconut. Dilute 1 tablespoon cornstarch with a little cold water or milk and stir into the scalded milk. When slightly thick add 3 eggs which have been beaten with 1/4 cup sugar. Stir constantly until eggs are set. Add 1/2 teaspoon vanilla. Pour into buttered custard cups, set in pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven.

Bean Soup.

SOAK 1 pound white beans in cold water over night. Wash, drain and set to cook in fresh cold water. Simmer gently 3 hours, adding more water if needed. Chop 2 sausages or 2 slices bacon, 1 onion, 1 clove of garlic, 1 or 2 stalks of celery, a sprig of parsley and 1/2 cup dried mushrooms and 1/2 cup dried mushrooms. Sauté the vegetables with sausage or bacon and 1 tablespoon oil. When beans are tender, press through sieve. Add the chopped materials and 1 cup tomato puree and season to taste with salt and pepper.

Baked Coffee Custard.

SCALD 2 tablespoons coffee (freshly ground) in 3 cups milk. Strain through double thickness of cheese cloth. Beat 3 eggs with 1/4 cup sugar and stir into the milk. Add 1/4 teaspoon vanilla. Pour into buttered custard cups, set in pan of hot water and bake in slow oven until firm. Serve cold with caramel sauce.

Prune Bavarian Cream.

SIFT 1 1/2 tablespoons gelatin in 1/2 cup cold water. Dissolve in 1/2 cup hot prune juice. Add 1/2 cup sugar and 1 cup of finely chopped cooked prunes. Set in pan of cold water. When the mixture begins to jell fold in 1 1/2 cups of beaten cream. Pour mixture into large mold decorated with sections of cooked prunes. A few drops of lemon juice improve the flavor.

Princess Salad.

Salt Codfish Chowder.

FRESHEN 1 pound salt codfish and cut into small pieces. Place in large kettle with 1 1/2 cups sliced potato, 1/4 cup sliced onion, 1/4 teaspoon pepper, a bit of dried celery or powdered thyme and 5/8 cup water. Cook slowly about half hour. Add 3 cups tomato juice and 2 cups scalded milk. Stir thoroughly and serve immediately with crisp crackers.

Spinach Timbales.

DRAIN cooked spinach very dry and measure 1 cup. Pass this through sieve. Add 2 tablespoons melted butter, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon pepper and well-beaten eggs to the spinach puree. Add 1/2 cup grated bread crumbs. Turn into greased timbale molds. Place in pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven. Serve with cream, tomato or Hollandaise sauce.

Albumen Water.

MIX 1 egg white, with 1/4 cup water (or milk), in a glass jar. Cover and shake until thoroughly mixed about four or five minutes. A pinch of salt is usually added. A few drops of orange or lemon juice may be used with the water.

Accessories Of Wardrobe More Charming Than Ever

Handbags In Startling Designs Displayed, Heavy Silver Mountings Being A Feature Of Distinction In Late Type

That this is a complicated age indeed in which we live is nowhere so fully emphasized as in the matter of feminine clothes, for nowadays the actual necessities of one's wardrobe are really the skeleton foundation on which one builds a superstructure of wonderful and beautiful accessories.

Smartly dressed women realize this fact only too well and prove it by the addition of original touches which the average woman passes by.

Take the matter of handbags, for example: So few women even keep that necessary thing quite up to the mark of the rest of the costume, and yet nothing is really smarter than a really smart bag. The beaded bag continues to sweep every other aside and none has had such high favor for so long. New and startling designs are constantly displayed. Only recently I saw a striking design of a bright blue Japanese maiden with her gay round parasol and kimonoed self beaded in a background of soft brown beads. Again little woodland scenes which show weeping willow trees and singing birds, running brooks and gay roses and lovers with all the beauty of a Watteau setting, beaded in a way that bespeaks patience and skill without limit.

Undoubtedly such designs are not for ordinary people, for they are rare and so lovely, and usually so old, they deserve to be placed in museums or antique shops at least. But there are lovely beaded bags, nevertheless, within reach of all. No one makes a mistake if her spring suit is accompanied by one of these lovely beaded things. Some designs, a little smaller than the square or round models mounded on frames which we have accepted for so long, are little pouched affairs drawn up with a string run through narrow metal rings at the top.

A new bag which has been steadily gaining favor is the Dutch bag, so called because of the heavy silver mountings which travelers usually bring back from the windmill land. This silver mounting is rather crude and heavy and usually shows rather fat men and women in the design. The frames for the bags are sold in Amsterdam and The Hague and because of their interesting and foreign appearance are bought freely by American travelers. They really are very handsome in the good Dutch silver and make up into most prosperous looking and splendid bags. Often they are mounted on handsome tapestries or brocades and just as often as not one finds a handsome top of this sort sewed into velvet or some rich material of which one's gown is made.

This matching of gown and frock is quite a new note of the springtime and to make it possible all sorts of lovely frames and chains by which they are carried can be bought. Taffeta with a heavy satin stripe through it is a favored material this year and rep silk also is very smart. Some stunning frames are made of tortoiseshell and many are of bright celluloid, such as is called Venetian red and Chinese jade.

Indeed, these celluloid tops have supplanted the imitation silver and gold and because they cost less to make one can have an infinitely smarter bag than these latter permit, at more cost. The tendency is to have a bag individual enough to suit one's own wishes, and many women prefer to make their own for this reason. All of these frames are perforated along the top with small holes by means of which the bag is attached. It is not an easy matter to perfectly adjust bag and lining, but it can be done if one is a clever needlewoman. Any jeweler will mount the tops for one, however, if it cannot be done at home.

The smartest bags are all of some soft material, silk or satin or brocade, and one seldom sees the stiffer purses and bags of leather except for the most businesslike purposes. The flat envelope purses are also made up in the striped taffeta and some very charming and elegant ones are made of the wonderful new metallic ribbons edged with silver or gold nail heads which clasp the edges in a thin and lovely line. The inside of these very lovely purses is of handsome pale silk or brocaded satin and they are designed to offer the effect of luxury and elegance—and do it too.

Handsome monograms are used on these softly pouched silken things, as well as on the flat envelopes. Of course these monograms are set up in rhinestones and gold, or, if one can afford it, in the real stones. Platinum also is used as a mounting if possible, but for very ordinary and everyday use silver is not despised, nor is

the humbler brass. There seems to be no end to the originality of the designs, many of the monograms showing an elongated triangle or rather large ring in which the letters are linked effectively.

Of course the vanity cases are still favored, especially by younger women. They now resemble opera glass cases and are made up in suede and fine patent leather also. These small cases are fitted out completely with all the little trifles women think they need and of course they are equipped with a mirror in the inside of the top.

AMERICANS CLAMP LID ON DEFIANT GERMANS

Burgomaster And President Of
Coblenz Latest To Be Held
For Court Martial

Coblenz, March 19.—The American military authorities today arrested Herr Jansen, burgomaster of Coblenz, and also Herr Jurgensen, acting president of Coblenz, "for neglect and refusal to obey a requisition made by the American authorities." Both were held for trial before a military commission, which, under the law, is empowered to impose any penalty, including that of death.

The requisition in question was a demand for 300 laborers for work on roads near Brnsdorf. The technical defense made by the accused was that the requisition was not made out in proper form and without respect to the dignity of the German officials concerned.

Today's defiance of American military law by leading officials was the most flagrant of a series of misdeeds. Thefts, violations of liquor regulations and failure to observe the military law by German civilians generally during the last three weeks are some of the things charged against the Germans by the American authorities.

Since the beginning of March the Germans seem to have discarded the thin veil of obedience and docility so evident at the beginning of our occupation and are now becoming more and more openly defiant.

In the week ending March 1 there were 179 provost court trials to deal

with enemy offenders. In the week ending March 8 there were 302 trials and in the week ending March 15 the number rose to 379, showing, as The Tribune correspondent pointed out a fortnight ago, that the Germans now are cognizant of the failure of their campaign of pretended love for the Americans, designed to get lighter peace terms and abundant food and even to drive a wedge between ourselves and our Allies, and are beginning to allow their real feelings to come to the surface. This is equally manifested by the first encounter between American soldiers and German civilians, which occurred a few days ago.

In the trial of Jansen and Jurgensen the military authorities will cite interesting precedents, including the shooting of French and Belgian civilians for the slightest infractions of German military laws during the German occupation of those territories.

Likewise, these German dignitaries who violate our laws so lightly, will be forced to listen to an exact parallel of their case occurring in 1870, when the German army requisitioned 500 laborers from the French city of Nancy.

The Mayor of Nancy refused to deliver the workmen. The Germans immediately and brutally arrested ten of Nancy's leading citizens and placed them before a firing squad with the threat to shoot them unless the workmen were forthcoming within two hours. The French Mayor, to save his compatriots, completed the requisition. Though the American requisition demanded 300 workmen on Monday it is not yet complied with.

The penalty to be imposed on these "all highest" violators of American military law will be interesting in the extreme, establishing, as well, whether the American military authorities will continue their decent and humane policy in the occupied area, or whether the military "iron heel" must be put down.

Growing indications point to the necessity of the latter, and while possibly the death penalty will not be imposed upon the heads of the Coblenz government stern punishment may be expected as an example for the more humble violators.

On receipt of reports that a nationwide German strike was being planned for March 25 the American authorities have redoubled their vigilance over Spartacist agitators known to be headed in the direction.

In view of the growing defiance manifested in the last three weeks every Spartacist suspect in the Rhineland will be ruthlessly suppressed wherever found, and the enemy's privileges, which have been many so far, are likely to be curtailed in a great degree in the immediate future.

The military authorities announced today that a portion of the 75,000 bottles of illicit and smuggled cognac recently seized in the American area have been used in radiators of army automobiles to prevent freezing. The disposition of the rest has not yet been determined upon.

Your Skin Needs Protection

Do you know why it is that your skin is often so rough, dry and "tight"?

The reason, as Dr. William Allen Pusey points out, is that "the skin because of the unnatural dryness loses its power of resistance." It cracks and breaks, becomes painfully rough and red. Dr. Pusey goes on to say that "the secret" in preventing and curing rough skin is to make up the deficiency of lubrication which the skin is failing to supply for itself.

The Invisible Protection your skin needs

Just before you go out, apply a little Pond's Vanishing Cream. It provides just the protection your skin needs to keep it soft, fine-textured and lovely.

Use it on your hands and face. It is instantly absorbed by the skin, leaving not the slightest trace of a shine. Notice the soft, velvety texture—the transparent, natural coloring it gives the skin.

Use it every day. Do not be afraid to apply it while dressing. It disappears immediately and will not soil veil or gloves.

Whenever you want your skin
to look its best

Before going out in the evening, or whenever you want your skin to look particularly well, apply a little Vanishing Cream, as a finishing touch. It actually seems to smooth out all the tired lines, and makes the face feel wonderfully refreshed. It gives your skin the transparency and softness everyone so much admires.



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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1919

Willys-Overland Company Gives Help To Employees

By Establishing Special Course Of Training Advances
General Interests Of Corporation

A department for the technical training and advancement of employees "where learning can be done while earning" is the latest step of the Willys-Overland company in the line of advancement in the mutual interest of the company employees.

The new department devoted to this work occupies two floors of a factory building in the Willys-Overland plant. Machine shops, tool and die rooms, inspection, draughting and lecture rooms form part of the equipment.

Men will enter this course of training only at their own request, as the work is entirely voluntary.

An interesting innovation of the Willys-Overland plan is that men will receive instruction during working hours. Old employees will be paid within 10 percent of their former wages while in training. They may enter training for a short period of time or for a longer period, according to the instructions they require to fit them for the advanced work they desire to undertake.

Men may enter the training department at any time or leave at any time. They may return to their old positions if they so desire after this training, or if successful in their training work they will be promoted to better jobs with higher wages.

All instructors are practical production men selected for their extensive factory experience. The instruction therefore will relate in every detail in a practical way to the kind of work for which the man is preparing.

No agreements will be required of those entering training and no contract will be made. No age or educational qualifications will be asked.

The new department, in the words of the officials of the company, will begin in a moderate way. It is probable that all who will desire this training cannot be accommodated at one time, but every effort will be made to extend the training and die making, die sinking, blue print reading, practical mathematics and such other technical and manufacturing studies as lead to definite opportunities available in the factory. In addition to the courses named there

with the decline of the old apprenticeship and the rapid development of specialization in modern industry, which the keenness of competition made unavoidable, the individual workman became handicapped. The result has been that our American industries as a whole are now feeling the bad effects of this, and it is necessary that both employer and employee join hands in appreciation of the fact that all industry will suffer where the workman does not know "every part of his job."

It makes him more efficient as a workman and more independent as a citizen.

In the past much stress has been laid upon collegiate and university education. This has been effective and has accomplished excellent results, but the advantages of this form of education were limited largely to those who could afford to remain eight years in grammar school, four years in high school and four years in college—a total of sixteen years, with little or no earnings until 21 or 22 years of age.

Upward of 90 percent of the people of America, however, are unable to continue with these advantages, and about sixty-five out of every hundred have been leaving public schools throughout the country, in the sixth and in the seventh grades, 14 to 16 years of age, to enter commercial and industrial pursuits.

Those men who have come "up through the ranks" know what it has meant to learn their work with no interested instructions. They know what great sacrifices, expense and loss of time was entailed in obtaining their training for advancement in the school of "hard knocks." Many a

good man has not been able to succeed as he otherwise would with proper encouragement.

Aids Worker And Employer

The Willys-Overland plan, therefore, is of the greatest importance, both to the workman and employer, as it enables employees desiring training for advancement to get it with the concern while earning virtually as much as they would receive at their regular jobs, instead of having to leave the employ of the company and search for such an opportunity in another place at great personal expense and perhaps sacrifice of health, associations and often the family comfort.

In adopting this important advanced step in manufacturing development the Willys-Overland company is one of the first great industrial organizations of this country to apply under normal manufacturing conditions one of the big lessons learned from the war.

It was found that when factories were short of help during the emergency of the war it was possible by applying direct training to develop higher efficiency in employees, whose thorough, all-around knowledge of their work raised their own earning capacity and resulted in increased production.

Based on this experience, the new plan of the Willys-Overland company is one of unusual foresightedness in its relations to present national labor conditions, as it provides virtually an unimpaired income to men during a period when they are learning new

work—a period of instruction rather than production.

The company is interested in turning out the best product made. This means bigger business, more work; but the company realizes that the best product comes from the best workmen, the best "know how," and this new opportunity for advancement is being offered to the Willys-Overland men solely for the betterment of their own opportunities.

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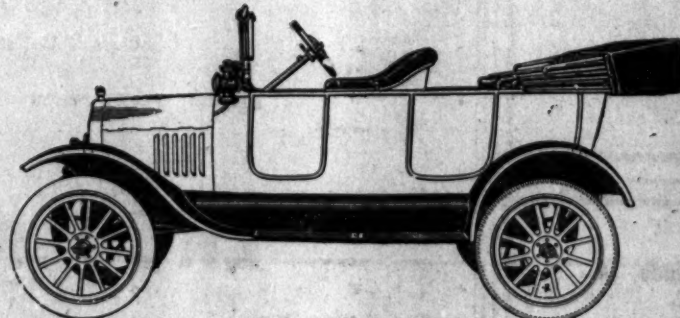
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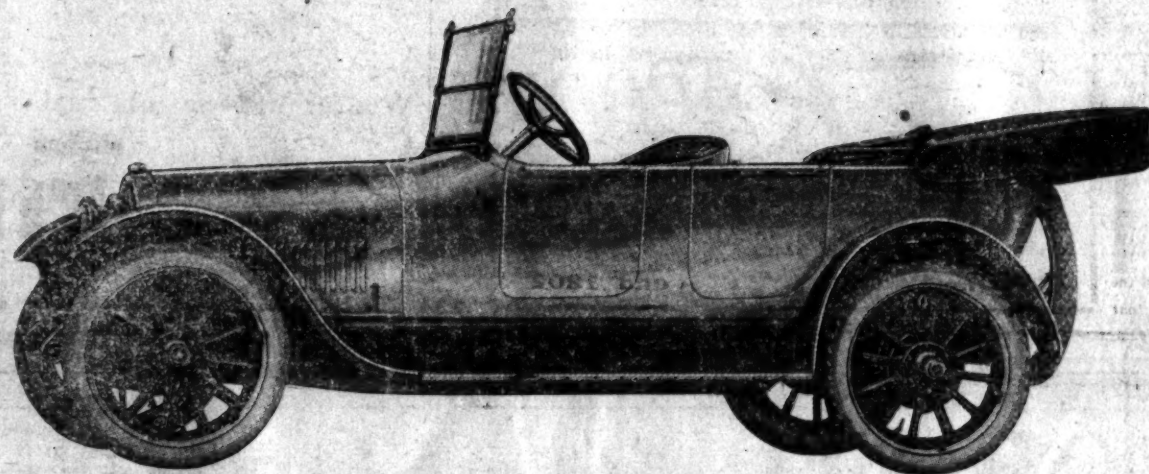
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Motor Industry Learns Valuable Lessons In War

Severe Tests Imposed Make For Construction Improvements; Reliability Of Modern Car Proved

By H. Clifford Brokaw

One of the many benefits which the war has conferred upon the automobile industry has been the fact forced upon owners of caring for their own cars and learning many things about motor vehicle construction which they never knew before, due largely to the scarcity of chauffeurs and the patriotic desire to release men for war work. The owner who discovers that he has to take off a mudguard to get at a valve to remove and grind it is likely to give the car agency something to think about. The owner has been telling the manufacturer things about his car in the last few years, and presumably the latter has profited by the comment.

The lessons learned from racing and from the other tests in long-distance events and grueling road competitions, hill climbing and other forms of contest, revealed defects and failures. They were valuable, and made the automobile a great factor in war. But the war likewise, by its harder tests, by its almost unsurmountable conditions, has magnified small defects and weaknesses until it would seem that there can be nothing more to learn along this line. Naturally the knowledge of a defect, the development through a multiplicity of experience, indicating that some part is inherently weak, or wrongly placed, suggests of itself the corrective measures necessary.

The war not only demonstrated weaknesses in the automobile; it has shown that the modern car is really quite a dependable, serviceable construction, and that it does not deserve the cussing it too often receives from the driver who has not taken pains to know his car. No make can be considered the last word in construction or design, but with few exceptions all have their good points far in excess of the bad ones, and the late models are marvels of efficiency in the hands of competent drivers.

Performance The Test
For the first time in the history of the automobile industry the manufacturer faces a performance chart, the result of a laboratory test such as was heretofore unknown, which will make it possible for him to eliminate his pet failing. The war did it.

We all know the part which the great track and road races have played in the development of the motor car. The first races were with cars out of stock, and almost immediately they began to "jockey" the cars to get a little more speed out of them. Soon a large part of the factory force bent its energies to making a car with speed for its first name. One of the first things to overcome was the inability of an engine to get away from itself—that is, to get rid of the exhaust gases and get a fresh charge fast enough. This brought about a study of valve timing, and its principles are now thoroughly understood and applied to the car.

Racing actually developed the force feed method of lubrication, because of the necessity for a positive and regular distribution of oil to all the bearings. It brought into existence

the lightweight piston, from the need of overcoming inertia losses, the excessive wear of the crankshaft and connecting rod bearings, and crank shaft strain. Likewise it lightened the flywheel. In some of the older cars the heavy flywheel was responsible for springing and breaking the frame. It used to be the practice to narrow the frame approximately at the dash, just about where the flywheel was set and the weight of the wheel when operating over rough roads was likely to and did play havoc with this weakest point of the frame. After a few had buckled from this cause some one changed the form of the frame to eliminate the curves and weakness.

Racing taught us much about the lubrication of the engine. Because it was possible to make accurate tests under expert supervision and study the results in the light of tense experience, we learned the way of lubricating oils in different types of engines. We learned, too, that castor oil was a fine lubricant for the racing motor, and this experience was valuable when we suddenly were called upon to build a fleet of airplanes.

The Use Of Castor Oil
Frequently I am asked why castor oil cannot be used in the auto engine. It can, if one cares to take the engine apart once in two or three weeks, perhaps oftener. The fact is that while it is a superior lubricant, it gums quickly when allowed to stand for a brief time. The racing engine was run a few hours and then disassembled and cleaned. So with the airplane engine: it is disassembled after each flight for inspection and fresh castor oil is put in.

Racing also had much to do with the development of tires, particularly the non-skid types, with fabric construction and rubber composition. Likewise body design was influenced. For racing it was desirable to eliminate as much wind resistance as possible, hence the streamline form of body. People saw this and liked it, some perhaps because it had a sporty appearance; others saw lines of beauty not in former designs. Anyway it was nobby and became popular.

I suppose that even the most enthusiastic manufacturer or engineer would admit that the automobile is not yet ideal; that the perfect car has not been attained. There are too many breakdowns and failures and general troubles to permit such a claim for any car yet offered to the public, and yet the car of today represents an enormous advance upon the early types.

Few modern machines have been subjected to the severe tests which have come through the war to the automobile. And how wonderfully it has performed, taking it all in all. Out of the many difficulties has come valuable experience, creating changes which fitted the car for rougher, tougher work than was ever imagined. The redesigning of breaking parts and general adjustment for accessibility, strength, service. So it may be said that the perfect automobile is coming, if not at hand.

France Motors Again

"Just when the couple of hundred thousand French pleasure cars will get on the road again may be a problem, but the thing that kept us all from it for the past two years has been almost the absolute lack of gasoline for the private owner," writes Francis M. Mansfield from Paris. "The armistice and all that is expected to follow in its wake is now announced officially to be the means of lifting the gasoline and oil embargo for the private automobilist for business or pleasure."

"The Inter-Allied Petrol Committee on December 15 agreed that France should have a liberal supply of petrol products as she might need for all reasonable uses. With this restriction raised travel by road, the country inn and the garage of the ancient auberge du roulage will come into a prosperity which they have never known in the palmiest days of before the war."

"It takes thirty-six hours to cover Paris to the Riviera and I have just seen a Dodge hospital car which did the same trick in forty, drawing up at a Riviera hotel-hospital without once having stopped in all the 1,100 kilometers except for a single puncture. Put the cost at two dollars the hundred kilometers for gasoline and another couple of dollars for oil and you can land four people on the Riviera for about a quarter of what you can send them by rail, particularly as a sleeping car costs something like fifteen dollars."

"Actually circulation is limited to a radius of fifty kilometers from the center where one's automobile is registered, but this, too, is to be raised, and if it is not at once even this will be immeasurably when you consider that Nice, scarce fifty kilometers away from the salt beds of Hyeres, is without salt. Paris is bereft of matches, though there are plenty of them at Havre; there is no sugar in a hundred small towns of France, whereas their allotted stock may be awaiting them at the county town almost next door."

"To complete the information available as to the present situation there is an actual stock of 90,000 tons of gasoline in France at the moment and 50,000 tons of kerosene. Arrivals already provided for for a long period are 90,000 tons a month."

"Actually, also, with the coming of Alsace back to France there is a possibility of developing the oil fields of Pechelbronn, and these are supposed to be able to furnish 50,000 tons a year. Members of the Inter-Allied Commission are already on the ground investigating."

California Planning To Improve Roads

State Asked To Appropriate \$35,000,000 To Aid Highway Betterment

That the good roads movement in America is spreading far beyond the old established trunk routes, thus enabling tourists to travel for pleasure and business into many remote regions heretofore practically isolated from the outside world, is indicated by a letter just received from W. D. Scott, one of the most prominent good roads boosters in California. In this letter Mr. Scott says:

"I just attended as a delegate from middle eastern California a state conference to plan another good roads bond issue for \$25,000,000. As you know, we have already floated two, one of \$18,000,000, and one of \$15,000,000. It was the most turbulent convention I ever attended, more than 200 delegates being present at three long and stormy sessions."

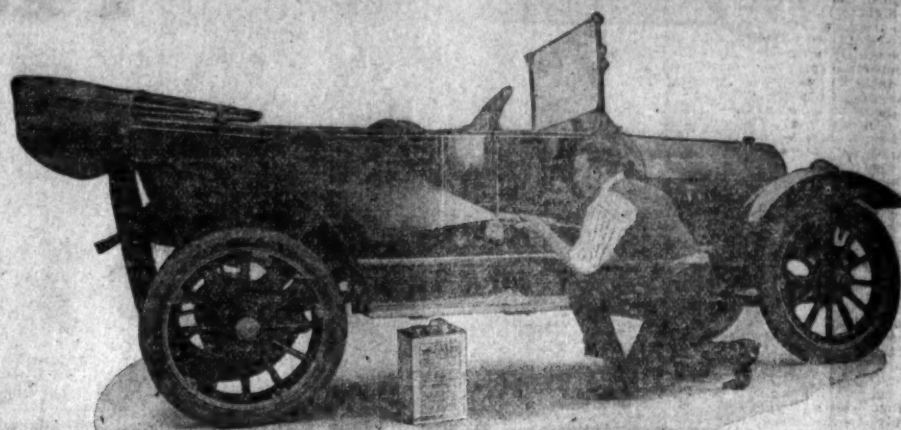
"The following amounts were apportioned to my territory: \$300,000 for the Midland Trail, between Big Pine and Ocala, through Westgard Pass; \$2,000,000 on the Camino Sierra, from Saugus to Bridgeport; \$400,000 from Crescent City to Oregon state line; \$2,700,000 from Ukiah to Tahoe City; \$850,000 for the Feather River Canyon Road; \$1,000,000 from Auburn to Verdi; \$1,000,000 for the Placerville route; \$150,000 from Burdett to Mohave, in the Mohave Desert; \$300,000 from Mecca to Blythe, through Chuckawala Valley Desert; in all, \$7,500,000."

"The matter of this bond issue will be taken up by the legislative committee of the state of California next week."

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"The **WONDER-MIST** Way"

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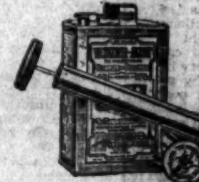
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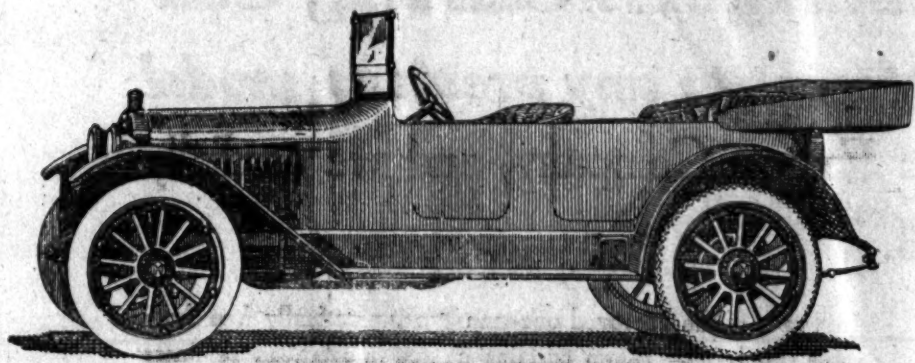
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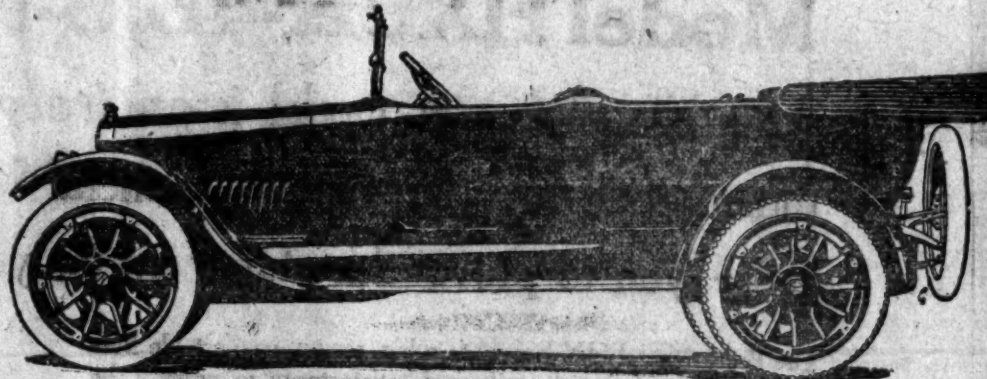
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appeals to the eye, to the senses, to the sound judgment of the experienced motorist, and to the keen discernment of the buyer seeking fine quality linked with honest price.

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War Registers Its Effect On Motor Trucks' Design

Well-Made, High Quality Vehicle Most Economical Alike In War And Commercial Service

By H. D. Church
(Chief Engineer, Truck Division,
Packard Motor Car Co.)

War use of motor trucks has shown, beyond question, that for continuous service under the most adverse operating conditions, the most satisfactory trucks are those which are designed and manufactured to meet the highest ideals of quality.

No truck with a mediocre lubricating system or insufficient bearing surfaces in the motor, a clutch of improper design and short life, or any inherent weakness in the design of any of its units, can give proper results in army service at the front. The entire design must be harmonious, with one unit just as good as another. For such severe service, the very best in design, material and workmanship is none too good. In commercial use, the first cost of a truck is not of great importance, as it is only a small percentage of the operating cost over a reasonable number of years and, as a general rule, the higher the first cost, the lower the operating cost. In army use, the first cost is even less important, providing the truck has the following essential qualifications developed to the maximum: ability to function properly with the minimum of attention, simplicity of operation, plenty of power, accessibility of parts, and real interchangeability of parts, so that worn or broken pieces can readily be replaced without hand fitting or selective methods.

In the final analysis, the requirements of a proper truck for army use are only the requirements of heavy commercial service, intensified by war conditions, which, without any doubt, are the most severe conditions to which a truck can be subjected.

Some of the troubles with trucks which were brought to light by war conditions would never have occurred in the heaviest domestic commercial service.

Many of the troubles which developed as a result of army use are the same as would have eventually occurred in commercial service, and the severity of army service brought such troubles to light much sooner than commercial service could.

If truck design is to profit from war experience, the engineer must carefully separate the defects which were brought out into either one of the above classes, and redouble his efforts to overcome those defects in the latter class. From another viewpoint, the troubles brought out by war service might be classified either as having been caused by insufficient factor of safety for use under war conditions, or by subordination of quality to low first cost.

It is not probable that the effects of war experience will result in any radical changes in commercial truck design, but will be more along the lines of designing for longer life, and less attention in service over a given period of time.

Higher Powered Trucks

It has been maintained by many engineers in this country, that as a result of war service, the commercial truck of the future will be designed with much more power on low gear than has been the case in the past. This opinion has been based on the hypothesis that the performance of two-wheel driven truck in bad going could be materially improved by the use of extremely large reduction ratios on low gear, and it was even claimed by some engineers that if the low gear reduction ratios were made great enough that a two-wheel driven truck would perform almost as well under the same conditions, as a four-wheel driver would. War use has shown that a two-wheel driven truck is essentially a hard-roudy vehicle, and that it will not perform properly in soft going unless there is a hard bottom, no matter how much torque it is able to develop at the rear wheels.

It would seem that on any truck, either two or four-wheel driven, that there is nothing to be gained by the ability to develop excessive torque in the rear wheels. After the truck speed reaches a certain minimum, and the rear wheel torque reaches its maximum, the limiting factor is the pressure per square inch of the tires on the ground surface. When this limiting pressure has been reached, an increase in torque does more harm than good, as it causes the rear wheels to dig holes for themselves.

Four Wheel Drive Best

Army use of motor transport has shown conclusively that in soft going, irrespective of gear ratios, a two-wheel driven truck cannot do the work of a four-wheel driver, nor a four-wheel driver the work of a caterpillar. If a truck in commercial service has sufficient low gear power to start from a standstill, and progress with its load, on the steepest grade with a hard bottom, which is encountered in normal service, its performance will be satisfactory to the user.

Any increase in low gear ability above this requirement, simply means added weight, added first cost, and added operating expense.

War use has definitely confirmed what the best commercial design practice had previously indicated, viz.: the necessity for four instead of three forward speeds in the transmission. On any truck which has a proper reduction ratio on low gear, the range of gear ratios is so great that four forward speeds are necessary, not only to facilitate gear shifting and to give the best acceleration from a standstill to maximum road speed, but also to give a better average speed on the road, particularly when operating in hilly country. Equally important for the best results is the clutch design, and war experience has proven that the multiple dry disc clutch is superior to any other type. The dry plate clutch will function properly, with less attention, over a longer period of time, than any type of clutch developed to date.

In regard to one question which seems to always be with us, namely, type of drive, the war has conclusively demonstrated the superiority of the shaft driven truck. Several concerns, both in this country and abroad, which in 1914 produced chain driven models, have changed over to use some form of shaft drive. There are now few makes of chain driven trucks on the market, and it is safe to predict that these will change over to shaft drive in the near future.

As far as the relative merits of the two forms of shaft drive (worm gear and internal gear) having the most extended use in this country are con-

cerned, the war has shown the trend, but has not given a final answer. The internal gear drive was extensively used on four-wheel driven trucks, while on the heavy two-wheel driven trucks, worm drive predominated. With the American Expeditionary Forces on December 1, 1918, ninety-one percent of their two-wheel driven trucks of three tons capacity or over, were of the worm-drive type.

It seems to be generally conceded that the type of rear axle drive which will eventually survive, will have all of its gearing so housed in as to thoroughly exclude dirt and water, and in such a way as to permit the gearing to operate in an oil bath. This requirement is well met by the worm-drive type of axle, and was adopted for the U. S. Chase 21 truck. The worm drive has been criticized from the standpoint of inefficiency and high starting torque, but I believe such criticisms are more academic than practical, and war service in France, Russia and Macedonia has demonstrated that the worm-drive stands up and does the work.

Full Force Feed Lubrication

As a result of war experience, there is likely to be an increase in the use of full force feed lubrication for truck motors, and undoubtedly much more attention will be paid by engineers to the problems of chassis lubrication.

Oil has proven its superiority to grease as a chassis lubricant, but the number of different points requiring lubrication will be reduced, and the remaining points will require less frequent lubrication. War service and commercial service are pretty much alike as regards lubrication, the motor usually is oiled, but as long as the balance of the chassis mechanism functions, it is not oiled. This condition has been recognized for some time, and much progress has been made, but war service results will probably lead to further improvements.

The maximum simplicity of design has been proven highly desirable, as well as the greatest possible elimination of points requiring adjustment. Large bearing surfaces properly lubricated will run for thousands of

miles without adjustment, and with proper designing, renewal of these bearing surfaces when necessary, is simple, inexpensive, and preferable to adjustment.

To summarize, the effects of war service on truck design, aside from the questions of low gear power and type of final drive, will probably be manifested in more attention to details of design, looking toward the elimination of the little troubles which have not amounted to much from the engineers' standpoint, but which have caused a great deal of annoyance and expense to the user. And the net result is going to be decreased operating costs, which will still further broaden the field of profitable operation of motor trucks.

AKRON, OHIO, IS THE HUB OF MOTOR TIRE INDUSTRY

Manufacture Begun By Dr.
Goodrich In 1869; Output
Now 40,000 A Day

What Detroit, Michigan, is to the American automobile industry so Akron, Ohio, in a larger degree, is to the automobile tire.

It is a peculiar and rather remarkable circumstance that this formerly little-known and rather obscure small-size Middle Western city should by the sudden advent of the automobile be brought within a decade to the position of one of the best known and most widely advertised cities in the whole world.

There was nothing about Akron originally that would ordinarily suggest such fame as has been brought to it as the "rubber center of the world."

It was the typical easy-going community of the Middle West, getting most of its subsistence from the farming community of the neighborhood. Through the town were dug in the early days two important canals—the main artery of transportation prior to the railroad—and it was a thriving little place of some 10,000 people, when Dr. Benjamin Franklin Goodrich first heard of it through a circular sent out by a series of its business men calling themselves "The Akron Chamber of Commerce." That was away back in 1869, and the little hand-bill pro-

ceeded that accidentally reached the attention of Dr. Goodrich has resulted in Akron's becoming famous to the far corners of the earth, as well as having been the means of founding scores of fortunes that in those early days were not only unheard of but undreamed of.

Rubber made Akron, and today well over sixty percent of the rubber of the world comes to its enormous factories, and its rubber products are in turn transported to the ends of the earth.

In response to the alluring claims made for the little town so well sup-

plied with canal transportation facilities Dr. Goodrich in 1869 paid the community a visit and undertook to interest some of the citizens and business men in his scheme of building a factory for the manufacture of rubber goods. Shortly before this the secret of the vulcanization, or "curing," of rubber had been discovered by Charles Goodyear, an American, who had been working on the problem for years. By the Goodyear invention it was possible to so treat the rubber that it would not be readily affected by temperature changes.

Dr. Goodrich saw the opportunity,

and Akron capital enabled him to establish his business at that obscure city. That was the beginning of a wonderful development. As the demand for rubber goods increased Akron expanded, until with the coming of first the bicycle and then the automobile and the rubber tires they made necessary Akron jumped not alone in fame but in material success to the front ranks of American cities.

The Akron of today is a hustling, bustling center of a great American industry, with a population of more than 160,000. The original rubber

factory, which employed about twenty-five men at the beginning, is now a giant concern employing over 20,000 people and doing a business of hundreds of millions annually; it is surrounded by other and even bigger companies, and Akron is a real hive of industry.

There are twenty-four rubber manufacturing companies in Akron and the aggregate sales of its rubber products reached above \$300,000,000 last year.

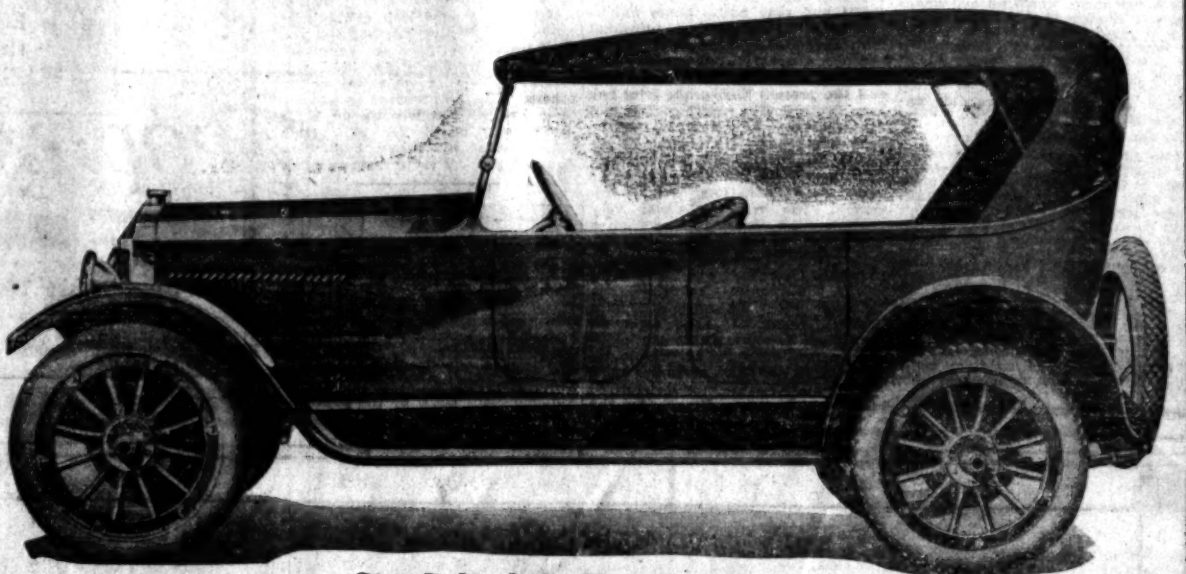
Akron is now building more than 40,000 automobile tires every day and as many inner tubes.

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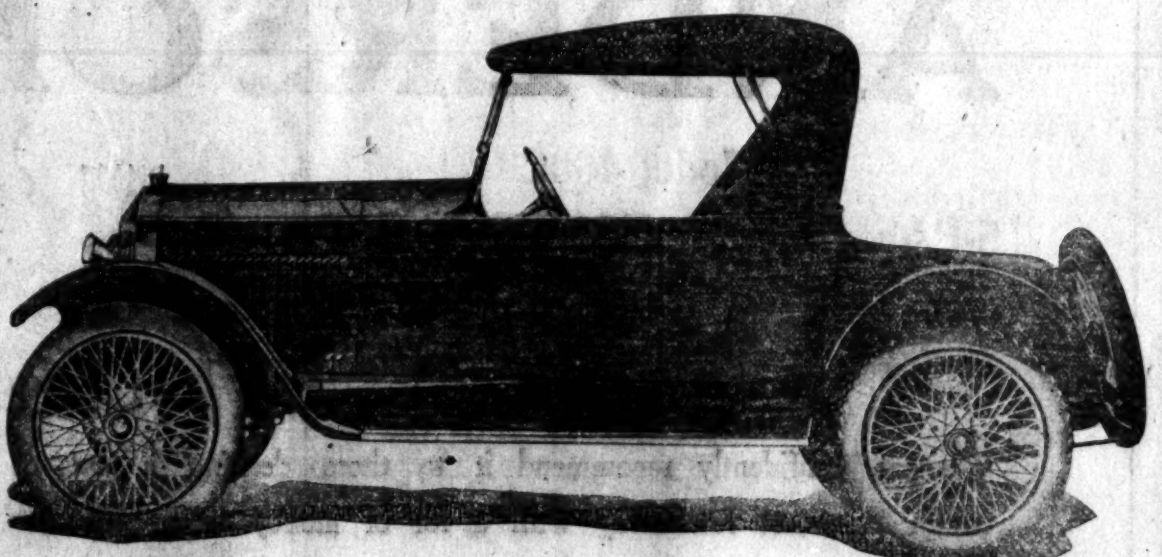
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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

Improving Top Designs Better Cars' Appearance

More Graceful Curves And Use Of Beveled Glass
Help Looks Of New Machines

Any one who visited the recent show and made a study of the cars could not fail to be impressed by the great improvement made during the past two years in tops. Not only is the top more a matter of beauty, but its utility has been greatly increased also. As far as appearance is concerned, the top has undergone a wonderful improvement. The top was formerly looked upon by the designers as something which had to go on the car and was more or less a necessary evil. It generally looked much better when it was folded down and put away than it did in the upright position.

The greatly increased number of drivers who are keeping their tops up all of the time has no doubt been responsible for the care and study which has been put on this part of the body. For the top must be considered a part of the body as much as any other, since it is so frequently used in the up position; in fact, there are many drivers who never put the top down from the day they get their car.

The tops are universally lower than they were which has resulted in a lower windshield, but since the head room is sufficient even with the lower top, this tends to make the car of a lower appearance and greatly beautifies the lines. Some of the roadster tops are particularly low, just giving room for the driver to enter, but giving him plenty of head room after he is seated. The windshield on a car of this type with a very low top is very shallow and this also helps to give the low appearance which is much sought after by designers. The increased use of small wheels, due to the better roads which do not necessitate so much road clearance and also due in many instances to the desire to meet the Government requirements on tire sizes, has also resulted in a much lower appearing car, which, coupled with the improvement in top design, gives a highly desirable appearance.

One Big Improvement

One of the greatest improvements in top design from the user's standpoint is the ability to open and close the side curtains with the door. There are a number of makes of cars putting this type of curtains on their cars as standard equipment. This results in giving an all-year car, which is largely doing away with the necessity of buying a complete winter top with glass windows. It is necessary, of course, to renew the lights or windows as they are popularly called, in the side curtain every one or two seasons, but the expense of doing this is very small as compared with buying a complete winter top and with the side curtains opening with the doors, a completely enclosed landaulet provided which has practically all of the advantages of the winter top.

Concealing Top Bows

Hardly any makers are now turning out their standard cars with isinglass curtain lights in the rear. These have been replaced by the plate glass, bevel edged and sometimes rimmed with metal, giving a very highly finished appearance to the rear end of the car and also giving lights which can be washed readily and which never become cloudy. It is essential that the driver has a clear vision behind the car in touring as well as in city work. The use of the plate glass rear lights or windows takes care of this nicely and at the same time imparts a finished appearance to the car which is not there

when the isinglass lights become scratched and dirty.

One of the great improvements in top design is the method of concealing the top bows. On some cars the top bows do not appear at all when the little rear gitsy curtain is closed. This gitsy curtain has a curvature very much like the Victoria design and covers the bows on some of the cars both inside and outside, as it is of double thickness and the bows are between them. The removal of the unsightly top bow coupled with the graceful curve given by the gitsy curtain gives a very desirable effect which will probably be even more popular next year.

Better methods of storing the side curtains and methods of more quickly attaching them in case of a sudden storm are also to be found on tops this year, and this is one of the things which an owner should insist on when buying a new car. No one but an experienced motorist knows what a comfort a convenient top can be and new car buyers should see to it that the tops on their cars can be readily put in place and that the side curtains are stored where they can be readily reached, and also so designed that they can be quickly attached. It is also a great point in the favor of the side curtains if they will swing open with the doors when in place.

Watch That Universal Joint

Pity the sorrows of the poor universal joint. Compelled to struggle on alone, out of sight and out of mind, striving to overcome friction when neglected, shocked almost to the breaking point by contact of the rear wheels with water bars and mud holes, wrenched unmercifully by sudden use of the clutch—still it stands up under the strain. Study its needs and attend to them, and you will be repaid a hundredfold.

The purpose of a universal joint is to deliver power from one shaft to another when out of line or at a varying angle. The forward end is fastened to the spline shaft in the gear box and the rear end to the propeller shaft going to the differential and rear axle. Some manufacturers place another universal joint near the differential. The two shafts are rarely in line so some sort of a flexible coupling is necessary, and the present high-grade joint has been devised. The gear box rises and falls with the spring action, but the rear axle follows the contour of the road. Thus the two shafts are continually moving out of line and the need of a flexible joint is quite apparent. The angle is never very great because any departure from a straight line loses power. When the car is properly loaded with passengers the line will be found to be very nearly if not quite straight.

On account of its location the joint is often neglected, probably more than any other part of the car. It is a dirty job to grease or even to inspect it, and so it is neglected until the engine is unable to pull the usual hills on high gear. Frequently the

engine is blamed for this whereas the fault is entirely due to friction in the universal joint, gears, and differential. Long before this trouble arises the joint should be lubricated.

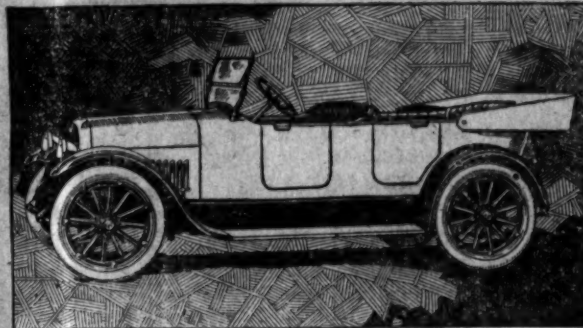
The old types were covered with a leather boot difficult to remove. But the present type is completely incased in metal with a convenient plug for greasing. Of course a grease gun must be used and the lubricant forced in at different angles. Use a light gear-case compound, one that will reach every part readily. Do not use a cup grease, as it will not work into the joints, but will squeeze out and stay out. This also applies to the lubricant used in gears and differential. It must be of a consistency to run in between the gears as fast as it is forced out.

Now give a good look at the bolts holding the flanges together and you may learn something to your advantage. Sometimes a bolt will loosen, throwing extra strain on the others. The joint loosens up and the bolts break. Put wrench on them occasionally or, better still, have them secured by heavy ball wire. This will prevent them from turning.

REMOVE TIRE RESTRICTIONS

Announcement was recently made by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce of America that at a recent joint meeting of committees representing tire and automobile manufacturers it was decided that all restrictions that had been adopted as a war measure on the manufacture of tires for renewal purposes would be made so long as there is a demand for them by the public.

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Thoroughly modern

Mechanically right

Then the soft, flexible application of power, through flexible couplings and intermediate transmission, means everything in easy riding. Examine the construction and note how scientifically this is obtained. The balanced weight, silent gear-shift, short turning-radius and irreversible steering gear, result in exceptionally easy driving, as well; ideal for the owner-driver because of its convenience and accessibility.

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RACING NOT UNSAFE, THINKS RALPH DE PALMA

King Of American Speed
Drivers Sees No Greater Risk
Than In Ordinary Life

"Isn't racing awfully dangerous?" Ralph De Palma must answer this question at least fifty times every day that he works his fast new "905" or "999" in speed or on the racing track. And every time his answer is the same:

"If I thought it was I wouldn't do it!"

"But don't racing drivers get hurt and killed?" suggests the questioner—people seem to have a childlike interest in discussing with the speed king all the different things that might happen to him.

"Yes, they do—but only when accidents occur," is De Palma's reply.

By which he means that every mishap in his own speed career has been definitely traceable to an accident—a tire "blew," a bolt flew through the radiator—something like that. But something is just as likely to happen while father is climbing up the step-ladder with a length of stovepipe. De Palma points out, and for the reason he maintains that step-ladders are dangerous and father is apt to have an accident, no less than the automobile racing driver. In fact, the probabilities are very much against heads of families climbing step-ladders, as compared with speed kings meeting disaster, because the latter are few in number, and people who climb step-ladders are a multitude.

De Palma has been a serious student of speed for sixteen years, and is now spoken of as a veteran, though he is only thirty-six years old. Still going strong, and faster than ever. His first speed work was as a bicycle racer, a line that he took up because, being athletic in his tastes, he thought it would be good body culture. Then he was graduated into motor cycle racing, and from that to automobiles. His first experience in the latter line was in 1908, when he did a mile in 51 seconds. At Daytona, Fla., recently he did a mile in less than half the time, 24.62 seconds, or practically two and a half miles a minute.

These records are not exactly comparable officially, because the speed of 1908 was made on dirt-track, with a racing car within the 900 cubic inch displacement limits set for racing, whereas the 1919 record was made in a 905 cubic inch Packard equipped with an aviation engine, built for speed, pure and simple, and not admissible for competitive track racing. But as records of how fast a human being can get over a mile of beach, and also as measures of the development of a speed king, they are certainly interesting.

No limit has yet been reached in auto speed, says De Palma. Owing to trouble with the official electric timing device in Florida the top speed of his big car was not put on record.

De Palma broke a record of nearly eight years' standing in Florida—that of the late Bob Burman, who in 1911 drove a big Blitzen Benz car of German make at a pace of nearly 143 miles an hour. Burman's car had difficulty in keeping on the ground, owing to the tendency to plane, due to the terrific speed. But through scientific balancing and also the more even application of power from twelve cylinders, De Palma's car shows perfect traction, leaving uniform heel marks on the sand.

This gives a basis for pushing on further through higher power and still greater refinements in construction. Two and half miles a minute is going some, yet De Palma considers it merely interesting. For he is looking to the future, a period of not more than a year hence, and perhaps only a matter of months, when the foreign automobile builders will have returned to peace production and developed new speed marvels with which to again invade the United States. As an American racing driver, working with an American car, built on lines developed by our own war experience, De Palma is glad to be leading the procession today. He wants to see American cars stay in the lead and is working toward that end.

The car which De Palma drives today represents the contribution of American private enterprise to aviation, is contrasted with the products of European makers stimulated by government subsidies for war. The big 905-aviation motor in De Palma's Packard was designed by American engineers and built in an American factory during the same early 1915 period when European manufacturers were developing aviation engines to meet the desperate need of the Allies on the Western front. It was complete and ready for action before America declared war on Germany.

it seems impossible for most organizations to get their mechanics and drivers to keep the chassis oiled as per schedule.

The only way this can be done with certainty is to set aside, certain days for the inspection of each vehicle by a mechanic whose sole duty is to seek out the thirsty members and apply the lubricant most to its taste. Armed with a lubrication diagram, perhaps, though this would only be necessary at the start, a large squirt can of oil, another of kerosene to clean out dirty bushings and to free those which may be gummed or stuck, a bucket and gun of "dope" or transmission lubricant and a pail or can of cup grease, on the appointed night he will go entirely over the truck.

He should pick out a certain place to start—the starting crank is a logical place—and proceed about the truck, cleaning away the caked mud and dirt and looking at each point keenly. Parts which are found to be in need of lubricant should have the needed material applied at once and a note made of the need. In his inspection he will test the quality of oil in the engine base, gearbox, differential, etc., as well as merely the quantity present, since it is necessary to clean out old oil periodically. When a change of oil is needed he will flush out the case with kerosene and fill it to the proper level with new, clean oil. It may take several hours to give the proper attention to one badly-neglected truck, but if once done properly and conscientiously followed up by periodical subsequent inspections, an energetic mechanic should be able to act as godfather to three or four vehicles a night. Naturally if the

fleet is small, this will not be necessary. Once in two weeks is often enough for each vehicle, the driver being held strictly responsible for all daily lubrication points, such as the fan grease cup, the clutch oiler or grease-cup, the spring bolts, steering joints, steering knuckles and radius rods.

The report of the lubrication inspector serves as a check on the driver and should serve as an excellent index to the conscientiousness of the driver. Conversely, the drivers should be given every opportunity to report any complaints regarding lubrication of the other parts which may be necessary to insure diligence on the part of the inspector.

In a small fleet the chief mechanic himself may best be entrusted with this work, otherwise a special man may be detailed. The nature of the work would preclude any elaborate report, so that a manila card with the names of the different oiling points on all the chassis may be prepared with spaces for check marks by the inspector. A simple code, such as C for change, O for lack of oil, D for dirt and R for repair may be adopted, a simple check (✓) serving to show that the part was found in good condition. Naturally, when a man goes over a chassis so minutely as to examine each lubrication point, he covers all of the vital portions which are liable to become out of order so that this inspection is also invaluable in detecting slight derangements which are easily repaired in the incipient stage, but which might go unsuspected in ordinary running until they become so serious as to necessitate a major repair.

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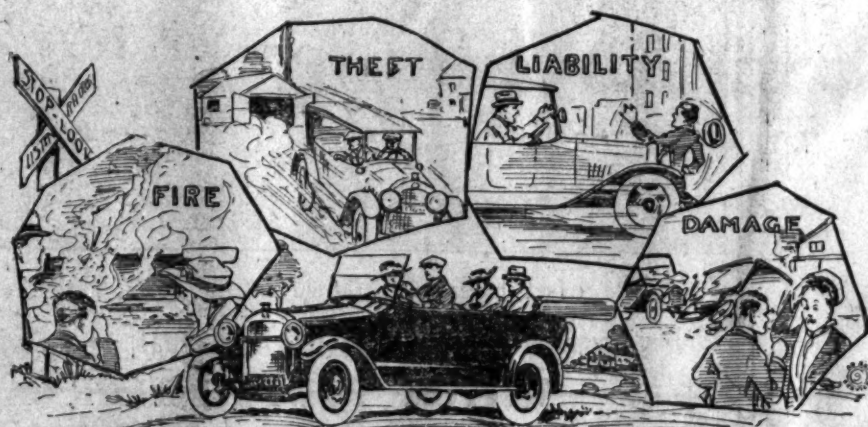
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Truck Lubrication

A good way to add years to the service life of a motor truck and to reduce expensive layups is to make sure that it never lacks lubrication. There are between fifty and a hundred points on a motor truck which require individual lubrication attention. Unfortunately it is not possible to arrange the chassis so that all of these are to be lubricated at the same time since the parts represented by this array nearly all work at different speeds and under wide variations of load. Every manufacturer conscientiously supplies purchasers with charts showing just where, with what and when to attend to each lubrication job. Yet

Motor Car Tendencies—As Told By The Big Shows

Changes In Design And Equipment And Special Devices Noted At Recent Automobile Expositions

By H. A. Tarrant
(In Motor)

It is a remarkable tribute to the automobile industry that it can recover itself in so short a time and in the interval between the signing of the armistice and the opening of the first show of the year have ready for presentation the array of special body models, improved ones and new cars that now are making the show circuit.

While the majority of the cars at New York, Chicago, Boston and the other cities are on chassis fundamentally the same as those of a year ago, there is no doubt in anyone's mind but that the bodies are immensely superior in lines, fitting and workmanship to those previously offered. There are fewer seven-passenger models and more four and six-passenger, and if the number of these at the shows are any indication at all, then there will be many small cars on the market. Smallness should not be interpreted as meaning lacking in room for the passengers, but rather the designers have been less wasteful of space. The four-passenger so-called sport model, though seen as a special design at the shows, simply forecasts the stock car of a year from now. Bevel sides and low sides, as compared with the hood line are attractive details which will be worked into all of these because there is no question as to the pleasing effect obtained.

Other body features which makers have been taking up more generally are: The use of more hood louvers to obtain better cooling; and incidentally getting a better looking hood; better windshield supports; top fastenings are improved; the rear curtain with its grey sides and glass lights were too slow in coming but now are here as standard construction. There is still a great deal of opportunity to improve the top and side curtains on the open car and a year or so unquestionably will see either a vast improvement, a radical one in this direction or a much greater production of enclosed or semi-enclosed models.

Chassis development will of course evidence itself in the next twelve months, but what the buyer is anxious for is not so much a different chassis as something that looks different on the outside. This has been his cry for some time, but it seems that the cars at the shows meet his needs to a far greater extent than ever before. Makers are getting to understand the buyer a little better; they are beginning to see that the petty annoyances caused by hidden cheapness or errors in detail are doing more to condemn the chassis than some flagrant error in a vital part. After all, the main impression of a car is gained through the medium of the eye, and if what you see doesn't please you instantly, then you must get acquainted with the details in order to get an friendly terms with that particular make of

car. The manufacturers of cars recognize this and that is why the cars at the show, much like the female bird with her bright plumage, are aimed first to attract the attention, and once that appeal is had the details can be gone over at leisure.

That happy swing from radiator to cowl, with bold bevel sides to the rear in combination with a good bright color and proper proportions, are the things that make the eye appeal satisfactory.

In the enclosed models the coupe seems to be getting the greater attention. It supplies that need not filled either by the limousine of large size or the medium sedan. It is the sport model of the enclosed cars and buyers here all have a sporting instinct. Just as the four-passenger sport model will dominate the field as a preferred type (though it may not be made in the largest quantity) so will the coupe you see at the shows dominate the closed car field. Some of the coupes hold four, others only three, but to say the last they are comfortable and attractive types.

The shows to be held during the latter weeks in March and in April will give the public a good chance to see the real products of the makers. Since many could not get ready for New York or Chicago they still have an opportunity to see their latest products on the rear of the show circuit.

New York and Chicago brought out only one new make of car, the Noma, a New York product with a snappy sport body mounted on a standard unit chassis. There is one feature about this car which is worthy of mention and that is the battery location, which is on the engine side of the dash. A more accessible place could not be found, and anyone who has had to remove the floorboards or try to clean a terminal while doing acrobatic stunts will appreciate this one point at least.

Mitchell is showing a brand new model. Dodge has many improvements. Maxwell is in new form and the light four Overland, the little car with no price tag yet, but with a lot of admirers at any price, is being shown complete and in chassis form. The Studebaker, Reo, Buick, Peerless, Mercer and Hudson all are seen with improvements in detail. Essex, the four-cylinder car, made its first public appearance at the Chicago show at which time its new price, \$1,395, was announced. Westcott also has a new chassis to offer and the Standard eight, Winton Elgin and dozens of others have at least one totally different body.

Everyone asks the same question about the Overland. What is its price? So far attempts to get the correct price have failed but it is clear to see that it sells at anywhere near the Ford price it will be very popular indeed. Structurally it is an admirable piece of work and one cannot help but admire its ap-

pearance. The car has a wheelbase of 100 inches and uses a four-cylinder, L-head engine. It will be sold fitted with an Auto-Lite electric lighting starting and ignition system and will use a Tillotson carburetor. The spring suspension is of course the most radical construction used, but it makes it possible to mount a large body on a relatively short wheelbase car.

The new Mitchell model which came into being on the second day of the New York show displaces the previous 120-inch car. Though it uses units of the same design there are many differences in details of construction and it sells at \$1,475 which is slightly more than the previous model. This new Mitchell will be made in five-passenger touring form, roadster and sedan, the latter listing at \$2,175. The engine is a 24 by 4 using Remy electric units and a Rayfield carburetor. The cooling is by pump with a Rayfield thermostat in the water line. The clutch is a dry plate, the transmission a three-speed and the rear axle floating. This model has a larger radiator than the previous one, the body is larger throughout, there is a Yale lock for lighting and starting switches, the braking has been improved and many other changes made.

The Essex four is not new to Motor readers, though it is to the majority of those who visit the shows. The same may be said of the dual-valve Pierce Arrow, which is simply a refined six-cylinder with four valves per cylinder. Instead of two, the changes made are supposed to give better performance.

Mercer is replete with changes. In an instant the experienced motorist will notice the elimination of the flywheel starter and the substitution for it of a standard design of Westinghouse. Mercer engineers have gone over the whole chassis and made some changes which only go to show that even a product so well designed and made can be made better. There now is a Ball and Ball carburetor instead of the one previously used, there is a crankcase level cock which comes up on the side of the engine and makes it possible to note the oil level without getting underneath the car. The carburetor heating arrangement also is new. It takes exhaust gas and passes it around the mixing chamber. Other Mercer changes include the use of a tapered steering knuckle pin, slight alterations in the rear axle with some brake refinements, a few clutch changes and the use of 32 by 4 tires instead of the larger ones.

FORD TURNS OUT CARS ON RECLAIMED LAND

Property Built Up In Bay Is Site Of Plant Turning Out 175 Cars Daily

New York, March 23.—Out of the waste of meadows at Kearny, N. J., on the Passaic River where it enters Newark Bay, Henry Ford, in the last three years, has wrested from the deep an immense tract of land. Two important operations took place at the same time—the

Passaic River along the site was dredged and deepened to a depth of twenty-seven feet and the material was used to fill in the acreage, which is now safe from inundation.

On this site a most ambitious scheme in plant erection, even by the Ford Motor Company, is fast nearing completion. It is only a matter of three months since Gaston Plantiff, director of Ford Affairs in the East, set plans in motion, and already scores of acres are built upon. 1,500 men are at work and the production of Ford cars is now going ahead at the rate of 175 a day.

One of the great buildings, which is now used for main assembly, is 800 feet long. Situated alongside the docks, it will eventually be devoted exclusively to the handling of export business. There are 1,500 feet of bulk-head completed. Ford lighters convey the boxed machines to vessels at Communipaw.

There are three buildings devoted to body assembly, finishing and enamelling, and running like the others, on a twenty-four hour basis, which takes in three shifts of eight hours each. The temporary power plant now in use will be replaced in a few weeks by a permanent structure, giving ample power for all the projected buildings.

The site, upon which the Ford Motor Company has launched this great manufacturing enterprise takes in 128 acres. Approximately in the center and at right angles to the big plant now under full headway on the Passaic River, a still greater building is in course of construction. When finished it will be 900 feet long, 350 feet wide and four stories in height. This will mean the employment of thousands of more men and a corresponding increase in the production of the popular car. Eventually 800 Ford cars a day will

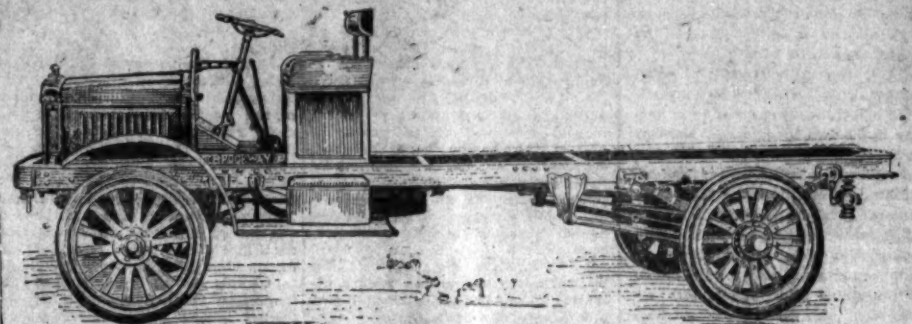
be turned out of the Kearny plant. Mr. Plantiff expects that as soon as all plants are finished, manufacturing of the various units will take place on a scale sufficiently large to take care of both the domestic trade in this territory and the growing export demand. Until

then most of the essentials will come from the West. At present 100 cars a week of all materials necessary to produce Ford cars are arriving at the Kearny plant. On the basis of 175 cars a day enough materials are kept on hand to take care of a month's supply.

The stock carried is valued at \$3,250,000. The investment at present in site and buildings represents \$2,500,000, and when completed will run to the sum of \$7,500,000. There are twenty-five miles of railroad track on the site.



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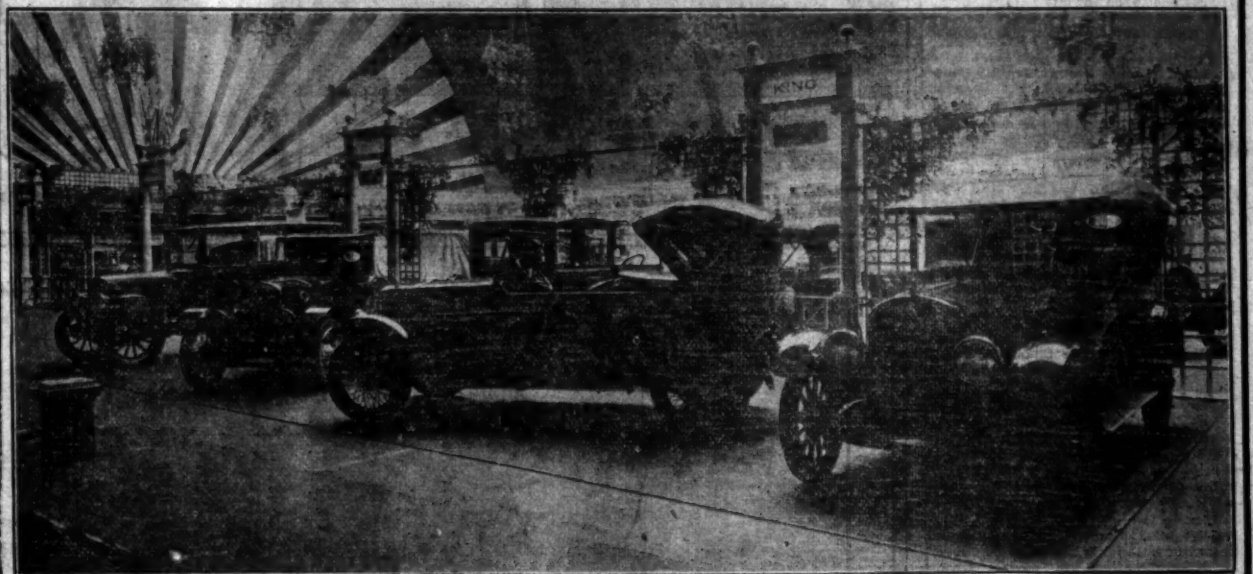
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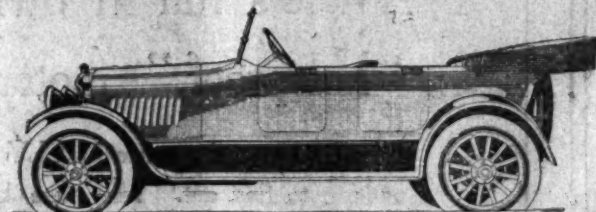


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SHANGHAI.

Sporting and Comic Picture Section

Sunday, April 27th, 1919

Bringing Up Father

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SPORTING NEWS SECTION

THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1919

SAILORS LOSE TO SCHOOLBOYS

Elcano Nine Beaten 9-8 In See-Saw Game With Many Features

DUGGIE RUGH IS STAR

Twelve-Year Old Contributes Much To American School Victory

Douglas Rugh is twelve years old and about as big as a pint of peanuts. He is a catcher by nature and a second baseman because nobody else showed up to cover the pivot sack yesterday afternoon.

The 12th year of Douglas Rugh's existence on this planet of trials and tribulations will go down in history at the Shanghai American School for the lad was the main figure in a 9-8 victory over the U.S.S. Elcano nine, the first win ever registered by an American School team over a sailor nine.

"Duggie" upset the afternoon's schedule for several people who went to see the Volunteers' inspection and hesitated to watch the ball game. He pulled several stops and the fans hung on as the game saw-sawed back and forth. The twelve-year old stemmed two offensives and in the seventh, with two on and as many under, put the finishing touches on a perfect day.

It was a bunt pulled at a period in the game when it was least expected. A dribbler that hugged the base line sent three American School rooters into ecstasies, chased the entire student body out on parade last night and labelled "Duggie" Rugh a hero.

There was another phase of the bunt that must be chronicled. The fans were all with the youngsters from the moment he made a neat pick-up of a hard-hit grounder that took an ugly bounce. They grew stronger for him when he thrice backed up the short-stop on overthrows and when he clouted a clean single—a line through third, "Duggie" was solid with the spectators.

The anticlimax came just prior to the bunt.

"Duggie" Collects Five

"Five dollars for a hit, kid," shouted a rooter.

"Can't be done, Mister, I'm an amateur," thought Duggie as he let another go by. And then Duggie proceeded to annex the fifth.

The third baseman wasn't looking for a bunt with two out. The pitcher is watching the ball yet. But Duggie gets the new shoes tomorrow.

It was the first real baseball day of the year and there were flashes of real baseball during the seven frames. Most of the flashes emanated from around second base. It might be added.

The schoolboys got away to the start, one J. McGinnis stepping into a fast one for a circuit trip with two on. The ball went clear over the center fielder's head.

In the third bluejackets were scattered all over the sacks and Patterson, the American school center fielder pulled down a long one in center.

The seventh saw a sailor on second—a sailor that might have tied the score. He was caught off the bag. It was young "Duggie" Rugh that did the tagging.

Campbell played a nice game at short and Haskell pitched himself out of several bad holes.

"Duggie's" older brother Arthur, who captains the club, played a neat game at first base.

Schoolboys Need Coaching

There is one factor that will stand in the way of any success that might come to the American School team. The boys should have a coach, some local ball tosser who is willing to give them an hour a day to teach them a little inside baseball and to drill them in fundamentals.

The question of equipment as well as of a coach is plainly up to the school and both should be looked after at once. The boys lack shoes and suits, the catcher works without a body protector or shin guards and the players work independent of one another because there is no coach.

If some one is appointed to look after the nine, a ball club can be made for the material in there. Eg—Duggie, and he's only twelve.

The score by innings—

Total

American School, 3 0 0 5 0 1 0—9

U.S.S. Elcano, 0 2 3 0 2 2 0—8

Smiles from the Mixed Court



In a country where fishing is indulged in more in accordance with the regulations laid down by the late Mr. I. Walton, Kyang might well have gotten away with it. In such lands it is quite the ordinary thing for a man to be seen hiking through the gray dawn toward the river bank with his rod on his shoulder, the time honored bait flask gently swelling his hip pocket and a look of unquenchable hope in his eye. In China, however, such methods of angling are considered puerile and thus when Chinese Police, Constable 881, patrolling the Dong Ka Loong, saw Kyang Kwe-sung doing calisthenics with a bamboo pole in an alley way at 5 a.m. the thought never struck him that Kyang might be going fishing.

He thought it was a curious sort of performance, though and approached quietly to a point from which he could make out that Kyang's activities were directed to the veranda of a house where washday had evidently occurred on the evening previous. Before the Q.P.C. could pursue the investigation any further the wielder of the bamboo happened to glance over his shoulder, hastily abandoned the pole and began rapidly to withdraw. The byway by which he selected to retire, however, happened to have its exit and entrance located at the same end and this end was the one occupied by the policeman. Going leisurely about, in the C.P.C. cast about a bit and finally pulled Kyang out from behind the ashen where he was nestling.

Kyang told the Court that he had never come across such a suspicious person as the policeman, or one who could put such a twisted interpretation on natural, everyday actions. He had been to the theater on the night in question and was returning to his home. Passing by an alleyway he saw a bamboo pole lying therein. Now the position of that pole, Kyang explained, was such that a person coming down the alleyway would most certainly trip over it and do himself untold damage. This thought so worked on his feeling that he turned back into the passage, picked up the impeding bamboo, and was placing it in an unobtrusive position against the wall of a house when this villainously minded official had descended upon him.

Kyang denied all previous knowledge of or association with the pole.

With a few brief strokes of the pen the Court fixed it so that Kyang will not be out late nights for at least a month and after that he will find few attractions to keep him up till the morning hours, since he will have then taken up residence in the rural districts.

What Made The Wild Cat Wild

A police sergeant passing along the street the other day saw Yau Tsung-kuo hurrying along and dragging something behind him at the end of about fourteen feet of string. Looking again he saw that at the remote end of the cord, or rather, two cords, making ineffectual efforts to halt, were two very unhappy looking cats.

The officer started after Yau and drew alongside just as the latter, with a few preliminary swings, slung one yawling feline over a garden wall. Yau denied, in Court, that he had exercised undue cruelty toward the cats. It was not as if they were decent domestic cats. They were not. They were a couple of wild cats, vicious animals which hung about his home and stole his food and he was only taking them to some other district so they could not annoy him further. The Court decreed that Yau pay the S.S.P.C.A. \$2.

New Symptom Discovered

Caught snoring while on the box of his carriage on the Dixwell Road, Mafoo Tseng Ah-oh, appeared to answer for this breach of the Municipal regulations.

"I was not asleep," said Tseng.

"I was suffering from stomach ache. That's why I was nodding."

\$2.

INDOOR SPORTS



At The Theaters

In the list of theatrical offerings to be seen in Shanghai this week at the various theaters several pictures that have won the highest prizes in the shape of widespread press comment are included. Among the other programs of the week, one of particular interest is the Allied War Relief Association's Benefit Concert that is to be presented Friday night at the Olympic theater.

This entertainment is being given in aid of the fund for the entertainment of Allied troops in Siberia. The U.S.S. Brooklyn minstrels hold forth at the Lyceum on Wednesday night.

Following Irene Castle's great picture, "The Girl From Bohemia," a drama of American life with a setting in New York, and the comedy in which Lonesome Luke is seen in a bit of foolishness, "Bride and Gloom," which form today's program at the Apollo, one of the great pictures of the week which opens at the Apollo tomorrow is the screen version of Sir Henry Irving's great classic drama, "The Bells." Frank Keenan, who is among America's greatest character actors, plays the leading role in this production.

Following the final appearance tonight of Mme. Maria Ponsi, lyric soprano from the Milan conservatory, and Mr. Luigi Cavanna, comedian baritone, in their variety concert entertainment at the Olympic theater, another notable picture that is to be seen this week at the Olympic brings back Mary Pickford in her latest production, "The Dawn of a Tomorrow," a story of the highest dramatic value.

The Teen-Gai company of Japanese acrobats are to be seen at the mainline this afternoon and tonight at the Isis theater. In addition to this feature of the program the picture "The Missing Link" is included in the program.

Gripping new developments in the celebrated serial picture, "The Count of Monte Cristo," are unfolded in the continuation of the story which is part of the Isis program for tomorrow. Two episodes of the other serial theater is running, "The Million Dollar Mystery" are also presented as part of tomorrow's program.

The Victoria theater presents another of its interesting series, "Seven Deadly Sins" today. This picture is "Passion." At the afternoon matinee today "The Spider" will be shown.

Today's Concert Program

The Moscow Trio and the Municipal orchestra will play the following program this afternoon at the Town Hall, beginning at 5 o'clock:

1. Overture—
(a) Promessa Sposi... Ponchielli
(b) Trio for Piano, Violin and Cello... Grieg
(c) Allegro Appassionato
(d) Lento Assai
(e) Finale—Allegro Vivace (The Moscow Trio)
2. Three dances from Henry VIII (The Moscow Trio)
3. Three dances from Henry VIII (The Moscow Trio)
4. German A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

Shanghai Races—Spring Training

Castlewood is scratched and Castledoom looms up as the possible winner of the Champions at the annual Spring race meeting at the Shanghai Race Club. The pony is showing well in the trials and will probably be the favorite for the big event of the meeting.

The fog yesterday morning made it very difficult to take time for any distance except a mile and a quarter. The Oriole, running a mile and three-quarters, was clocked in 2.51 for the last mile and a quarter, a very good performance on the grass course. The course is figured about five seconds slower than the sand track.

Mighty King, Fighting King and Cornet look to be the best of the Derby ponies.

Pony	Rider	1/4 mile	1/2 mile	3/4 mile	1 mile	1 1/4 miles	1 1/2 miles	2 miles	Last quarter
Cornet	WH	1.14	2.28	3.42	4.56	5.70	6.84	7.98	9.12
Orion	WH	1.15	2.30	3.45	4.60	5.75	6.90	8.05	9.20
Gladiator	RMD	1.16	2.31	3.46	4.61	5.76	6.91	8.06	9.21
Scala	WGC	1.17	2.32	3.47	4.62	5.77	6.92	8.07	9.22
Everything	EM	1.18	2.33	3.48	4.63	5.78	6.93	8.08	9.23
September Morn.	boy	1.19	2.34	3.49	4.64	5.79	6.94	8.09	9.24
Bulbul	WH	1.20	2.35	3.50	4.65	5.80	6.95	8.10	9.25
Hawk	boy	1.21	2.36	3.51	4.66	5.81	6.96	8.11	9.26
Shirley	OW	1.22	2.37	3.52	4.67	5.82	6.97	8.12	9.27
Tuborg	WGC	1.23	2.38	3.53	4.68	5.83	6.98	8.13	9.28
Roubie	FV	1.24	2.39	3.54	4.69	5.84	6.99	8.14	9.29
Nothing	AYW	1.25	2.40	3.55	4.70	5.85	7.00	8.15	9.30
Anything	FV	1.26	2.41	3.56	4.71	5.86	7.01	8.16	9.31
Wilson	boy	1.27	2.42	3.57	4.72	5.87	7.02	8.17	9.32
Hop-Scotch	RMD	1.28	2.43	3.58	4.73	5.88	7.03	8.18	9.33
Piggy	WGC	1.29	2.44	3.59	4.74	5.89	7.04	8.19	9.34
Nigger Minstrel	WH	1.30	2.45	3.60	4.75	5.90	7.05	8.20	9.35
Heron	CRB	1.31	2.46	3.61	4.76	5.91	7.06	8.21	9.36
Mighty King	CRB	1.32	2.47	3.62	4.77	5.92	7.07	8.22	9.37
Fighting King	CRB	1.33	2.48	3.63	4.78	5.93	7.08	8.23	9.38
Allied King	CRB	1.34	2.49	3.64	4.79	5.94	7.09	8.24	9.39
Golden Quill	boy	1.35	2.50	3.65	4.80	5.95	7.10	8.25	9.40
Fortobello	CRB	1.36	2.51	3.66	4.81	5.96	7.11	8.26	9.41
Stewie	WGC	1.37	2.52	3.67	4.82	5.97	7.12	8.27	9.42
Stamess Cat	WGC	1.38	2.53	3.68	4.83	5.98	7.13	8.28	9.43
Firelight	EM	1.39	2.54	3.69	4.84	5.99	7.14	8.29	9.44
Silver Streak	AJPM	1.40	2.55	3.70	4.85	6.00	7.15	8.30	9.45
Air King	FV	1.41	2.56	3.71	4.86	6.01	7.16	8.31	9.46
Night Hawk	boy	1.42	2.57	3.72	4.87	6.02	7.17	8.32	9.47
Midas	CRB	1.43	2.58	3.73	4.88	6.03	7.18	8.33	9.48
Nigger Minstrel	WH	1.44	2.59	3.74	4.89	6.04	7.19	8.34	9.49
Brilliant Debut	boy	1.45	2.60	3.75	4.90	6.05	7.20	8.35	9.50
Hornbill	boy	1.46	2.61	3.76	4.91	6.06	7.21	8.36	9.51
Battle King	FV	1.47	2.62	3.77	4.92	6.07	7.22	8.37	9.52
Lochiel	JRC	1.48	2.63	3.78	4.93	6.08	7.23	8.38	9.53
Odin	WGC	1.49	2.64	3.79	4.94	6.09	7.24	8.39	9.54
Safety Light	EM	1.50	2.65	3.80	4.95	6.10	7.25	8.40	9.55

Note.—Thick fog until 7.35 a.m.

Charity Cup Shoot Today

The fourth competition for the Shanghai Charity Cup will be held at the Range today under the auspices of the Shanghai Rifle Association. Competitors will be squadded at the Range at 2:30 p.m. and will draw for the rounds. There will be ten targets.

Entries for the shoot closed Friday evening with sixty-five men listed for the competition. The entrants are:

- "A" Co. (British)—J. E. Cameron, H. Lane, E. A. Prince, W. G. Smith, E. M. Reid, F. E. Hodges, E. W. Godfrey, G. H. A. Snow, W. J. Monk, N. Thomson, H. Robinson, H. S. Benner, A. C. Godby and H. Priestley.
- Japanese Co.—H. Nishiki, R. Ito, R. Sasada, K. Tanoda, Y. Tamura, D. K. Kajiwara, M. Iijima, S. Okada, C. Matsuno, K. Nomura, Z. Fukuchi and T. Watanabe.
- First Reserves—H. Bone, C. H. Ryde, O. L. Ibert, D. McAllister, J. Zelenaki, A. M. Collaco, G. V. Jensen, T. W. Mitchell, E. F. Fastang, H. J. Barnes and H. F. Cranfield.
- The American Co.—E. K. Howe, F. T. Smith, A. S. Goldsmith, S. A. Ransom, R. F. Wilner, J. J. Simon and W. Sauer.
- Maritime Co.—C. Reeves, G. H.

ANNUAL REVIEW FOR VOLUNTEERS

Defense Forces Inspected At Race Course By Col. J. R. Young Of Hongkong

REVIEWING OFFICER PRAISES

Congratulates Municipality On Efficiency Of Body; Church Parade Today

For the first time since 1914 the 16 units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps were yesterday inspected, by an officer of the British Army from Hongkong. Four months before the beginning of the world war Major General F. H. Kelley, then in command of the British forces in South China, reviewed the local defense forces.

Yesterday it was a British Colonel J. R. Young of the Royal Engineers who took the general salute, inspected the various units, drawn up in review order on the East side of the Polo Club ground at the Race Course, and later with Major T. E. Trueman, Captain L. E. Canning, Lieut. S. B. Neill and members of the Municipal Council, watched the companies as they marched past.

Colonel Young was highly pleased at the showing made by the Corps and in a short address to the units assembled in a hollow square, complimented the body for its efficiency.

"The Municipality of Shanghai is to be congratulated that such an efficient force to defend the valuable area around us is here," he said.

"The pleasure and honor to inspect a military body of all arms, representing all nations, seldom falls to a British officer of my rank and I am indeed happy to mark the efficiency of your units," said Colonel Young.

When Colonel Young and his aide, Lieut. Neill, entered the parade ground, the sixteen units were drawn up at attention. The Light Horse had the post of honor on the right, with the Engineers next. The two units faced South. The long line of khaki-clad men, stretching nearly the length of the Polo Field, faced West, the American Company in the center and the picturesque Scottish unit at the extreme left of the column.

The Corps presented arms as the bugler sounded "general salute." Colonel Young receiving the salute.

With Major Trueman, Captain Canning and Lieut. Neill, he inspected the mounted units and the infantry standing at open ranks, then returned to the saluting base where he watched the march past.

Within the roped-off enclosure, which was the reviewing base, were Chairman E. C. Pearce, Messrs. W. L. Merriman, A. K. Brooke-Smith, H. A. J. Macray and T. Idukama of the Municipal Council; Dean A. J. Walker, Corps Chaplain; Captains W. J. N. Dyer, Reserve Staff Officer, and Captain H. C. Patrick of the Medical Corps. Major Trueman and Captain Canning joined the reviewing party after leading the mounted units to the saluting base.

Major H. W. Pilcher was in command of the infantry.

The march past gave evidence of long and constant drilling. The men marched in columns that were nearly perfect and there was a unity of action that excited comment from the throng that lined the enclosure.

The dashing Scottish, the easy-swinging Americans, and the stiff action of both the Chinese and Japanese companies all attracted attention while other units came in for a share of applause as they passed the inspecting officer.

The Americans showed up well. There were three officers, Captain S. A. Ransom, Lieut. G. F. Ashley and Lieut. V. Olsen, and 79 men in line and the company, with the Scottish, drew the most applause.

The showing of "B" Company, British, was a surprise as the unit recorded 23 men under Captain Cubitt and Lieut. Melville. It was learned that several erstwhile buglers have now become full-fledged members of the Company.

The Chinese Company paraded 102 strong and others were detailed at the Race Course gate. But three of the

125 men in the unit were not on hand for the annual inspection.

Following the review, the long line of infantry again formed at the East end and the Light Horse went past at a trot with the Artillery following in line at close intervals.

Then the mounted companies galloped by the saluting base, the Light Horse in column of company and the Artillery in battery column. They were followed by the motor division of the Corps.

Colonel Young addressed the Corps, the units reformed and marched to the band where they were dismissed.

Over 2,000 People Saw the Inspection and Drill at the Race Course and Several Thousands Gained at Various Vantage Points Along Nanking Road to Watch the Long Column Move Toward the Band. The review lined the sidewalks and the roofs of the New World, Singers and Wing On's accommodated several hundreds of people.

How The Units Turned Out. The various units paraded as follows: Staff—five officers and two non-commissioned officers.

Medical Corps—two officers.

Light Horse—three officers and 23 men, Captain P. Orlington in command.

Artillery Company—three officers and 30 men, Captain R. W. Davis in command.

Engineers—two officers and 29 men, Lieut. J. T. W. Brooke in command.

Machine Gun Company—two officers and 36 men, Captain A. W. Dixon in command.

2nd A. Company (British)—three officers and 75 men, Captain G. M. Hillings in command.

3rd A. Company (British)—two officers and 23 men, Captain L. J. Chubb in command.

4th A. Company—two officers and 23 men, Captain H. D. Hillard in command.

American Company—three officers and 79 men, Captain S. A. Ransom in command.

Portuguese Company—three officers and 43 men, Captain A. M. Diniz in command.

Chinese Company—three officers and 99 men, Captain G. Grayrigg in command.

Chinese Company Reserve—30 men.

Japanese Company—one officer and 82 men, Captain T. Yamachi in command.

Japanese Company Reserve—11 men.

Shanghai Scottish Company—three officers and 55 men, Captain C. H. Rutherford in command.

Italian Company—one officer and 22 men, Lieut. V. Chieri in command.

Reserve Company—two officers and 53 men, Lieut. G. A. Johnson in command.

Church Parade This Morning.

The Corps will assemble on the Bund at 10 o'clock this morning at 10 o'clock and details will then parade to the Holy Trinity Cathedral and St. Joseph's Church, where special services are announced. The service at the Cathedral will be at 10:30 and High Mass will be celebrated at St. Joseph's at 11 o'clock.

OVER FIFTY ENTER FOR SPORTS MEET.

Harriers Club Athletic Carnival Of May 3 Promises Plenty Of Keen Competition.

With over fifty competitors entered, including some of the crack athletes of the Settlement, the Harriers Club athletic carnival, to take place next Saturday at the Polo Ground, bids fair to be one of the keenest sports carnivals seen here.

Among the contenders will be H. D. Rodger, 440-yard expert; McKenna, cross-country and walking expert; H. Laurie Smith, the youngster who has been making such enviable records in the school contests and in recent Harriers' races, and many others who should shape up as brisk fighters for the various trophies in the big card of events.

Four teams are entered for the 880 yard relay race—the Race Rowing Club, Laidano Club and Harriers Club. It is possible that the Police may enter a fifth aggregation. Sergt. Maj. Fairbairn is marking off the field for the events and the energetic secretary of the Harriers, Mr. F. C. White, to whom the chief credit for the organization of the meet is due, is busily engaged in shaping up all the arrangements.

Following is the revised list of events:

1—Broad jump.

2—120-yard handicap.

3—3-mile handicap.

4—half-mile flat race for Sailors, Volunteers and Police.

5—High jump.

6—220-yard Shanghai Championship.

7—100-yard boys' handicap, 6 to 12 years.

8—100-yard veterans' race. Age over 40.

9—100-yard flat race, handicap.

10—100-yard girls' race. For girls of from 8 to 15.

11—one-mile cycle race for Shanghai Championship.

12—half-mile Shanghai Championship.

13—440-yard boys' race. Age 13 to 17.

14—220-yard handicap for "Specials."

15—half-mile handicap for members of the Harriers.

16—one-mile walk, handicap.

17—Tug of war, open to Navy, Volunteers and Police.

18—880-yard relay race.

19—Shanghai Dokey "Derby."

20—one-mile flat handicap.

21—Consolation race.

Americans Enjoy Winter Sports In French Alps



AMERICAN Y.M.C.A. GIRLS AND YANKEE DOUGHBOYS STARTING A SNOWBALL BATTLE IN FRONT OF THE CASINO AT CHAMONIX IN THE FRENCH ALPS. This famous French Winter resort is the latest leave center for our fighting boys. Thousands of Americans are on leave at the resort and are enjoying all sorts of Winter sports which have been arranged for their benefit.

OLYMPIC ATHLETES SAIL SATURDAY

All From North Are Due Here Friday; South China Men Go From Hongkong.

The first delegation of the Chinese Olympic team will arrive here from the North on Friday, one day before the entire Northern representation boards the Colombia for Manila. Athletes from South China will sail direct to Manila from Hongkong.

Tao Kan, Military Governor of Chihli, and the Governor of Chekiang Province have each contributed \$1,000 towards the expenses of the Chinese team. Tao Jui, Civil Governor of Chihli, has pledged \$500.

The following athletes will comprise part of the Northern delegation:

Track and Field—Peking University: Pan T'ing-hsun, Chang Te-ping, Li Sung-lin and Ting Hsu-chuan.

Peking Higher Normal: Chu Kente, Wang Jung-chun, Wang Chien-wu, and Tei Tung-yen.

Peking Chung Kuo University: Lin Yin-en.

Tsinghua College: Shih Chao-han, Mei Li-lin, Lin Chi-yang, Lin Keng-yang, Sun Tsun-hsiang, Meng Chih-mao, Tu T'ing-hsiu, Hsiang Chung-i, Kuang Shou-kun, Chen Tsung-wu, Shih Chao-chih, Cheng Shu-jeu, and Yang Chi-chao.

Nankai School: Ku Ping-ho, Tuan Hun-yin, Chen Shu-min, Wei Kuang-chung, and Tao Kiao-tai.

Fengtien Second Normal: Hsing Tu-kuan and Wang Kuang-shou.

Paoingfu Yu Te School: Tsou Hsi.

Paoingfu Private Military: Shih Kung-fu.

Paoingfu Agricultural: Chai Yin-wu.

Paoingfu Second Normal: Wang Shou-ching and Kao Tai-chen.

Rowing Club Notes

This week sees the close of the S.V.C. season, so that training for the Spring regatta may be commenced in earnest. A good deal of keenness has already been shown but regular training has been impossible owing to drills, inspections and other Corps activities.

It has been decided to hold Junior International four and pair races at the coming regatta as well as the usual senior events. This will keep the International eight crews better together, as half the boat will be rowing in the Junior four and interest will be stimulated by the Junior men trying for places in the senior boat.

As June 2 is Dragon Festival and a public holiday for most people it is hoped that an extra large number of houseboats will take the opportunity of going to Henli for the three days and, although the serious rowing will be finished on the Sunday, it is hoped to arrange some sort of an attractive program for the Monday also.

It is still much too early to say anything about the training, but it is hoped to put in at least three eights and, although the Challenge cups are not actually back in the possession of the Rowing Club it is pretty safe to say that they will have been recovered before the regatta.

Arrangements have been made with the railway for a coach to stop at Henli over the week ends and advantage should be taken of this as a couple of good rows on the Henli good water are worth half a dozen on the Wangpoo for training purposes. Those wishing to get meals on the coach should inform "George" before Friday night each week so that arrangement can be made with the railroad for the necessary amount of food to be forthcoming. There was one occasion last year when only about three people gave in their names and about 200 turned up. As a result there was waiting and gnashing of teeth and several had to go without their meals until they got back to Shanghai. But there was no one but themselves to blame.

NANYANG COLLEGE WINS TRACK MEET

Takes East China Title And Gets Permanent Possession Of Trophy.

Taking 72 out of a possible of 141 points, Nanyang College won the East China Intercollegiate track and field meet yesterday afternoon for the third year in succession thereby gaining permanent possession of the championship trophy cup.

St. John's University, with 58 points, was second. Soochow University, scored nine points and Chekiang University, 2. Baptist College and Nanking University did not score.

The individual stars were Lee Doo-sing of Nanyang and Yuan Ching-ling.

The meet was witnessed by 2,000 spectators. Dr. Sun Yat-sen was among those present.

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Impurities. These capsules have a box of Martin's Pills in the home. Under the seal and for any impurity of the blood (which may be ascertained by the color of the urine) these pills are recommended. These pills are sold in all chemists and druggists. Price 2/6. MARTIN'S, CHINA SOUTHSEA ISLANDS.

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NEWARK, N.J.

PROGRAM WILL PRECEDE RALLY OF BOY SCOUTS

Entertainment Will Be Staged At Olympic Theater On May 3

Shanghai Boy Scouts will have their annual entertainment at the Olympic Theater on May 3 the program commencing at 2:30 p.m. The entertainment is a part of the annual rally of the Scout troops connected with the Shanghai branch of the Boy Scouts Association of China and the events of the rally, such as ambulance work, bridge building, cooking, judging, map drawing and signaling have been held separately this month. The rally is in the nature of an annual competition, serving as a register of the progress of the 13 Shanghai troops, comprising over 500 Scouts, during the year.

The entertainment at the Olympic will include amateur dramatics and other activities by the Scouts, a cinema show and a program of Chinese magic by Han Ping-chien, Chinese illusionist who has made successful tours of Europe and America. The proceeds of the sale of tickets will be devoted to the Boy Scout Movement and may be secured at Association Headquarters, 51 Bubbling Well Road, or at the headquarters of the various troops, which are located as follows:

1st troop, Public School for Children, 35 Elgin Road; 2nd troop,

Y.M.C.A., 129 Shechuen Road; 3rd troop, St. John's University, Jesfield; 4th troop, Anglo-Chinese School, 50 Range Road; 5th troop, St. John's Y.M.C.A. School, Jesfield; 6th troop, Ellis Kadoorie School, Carter Road; 7th troop, Fuh Tan University, Sica-wai; 8th troop, W. C. S. F. School, 51 Bubbling Well Road; 9th troop, Nanyang College, Sica-wai; 10th troop, Nanyang Primary School, Sica-wai; 11th troop, Ecole Municipale Franco-Frenchtown; 12th troop, Chanta Academy, Broadway; 13th troop, Hardoon's School, Bubbling Well Road.

Box seats are \$2, dress circle \$1 and stall and pit 50 cents and 25 cents respectively. Complimentary \$1 tickets may be had by association members.

Mr. F. Alan Robinson, Scout Commissioner, is in charge of the rally. The president of the Shanghai Boy Scout Association is Mr. Y. C. Tong and the vice-presidents are Messrs. E. C. Pearce, Shen Pao-chang, M. Y. Chung, Ede Lan-ching and Dr. F. L. Hawks Post. Dr. Y. Y. Tsu is chairman of the executive committee and Mr. P. K. Chu is chairman of the entertainment committee.

Malini, The Magician

On Thursday night next at the Astor House Ballroom the Shanghai public will be afforded an opportunity of seeing a conjurer of world-wide reputation and of undoubted ability. This artist is Malini, whose magic, mystery, and wonderful conjuring talent are said to be amazing. Malini has travelled every habitable portion of the globe and has just concluded a tour of Australia, where he won unstinted praise for his cleverness. Unlike other conjurers, Malini dispenses with all adventitious aids, using but the simplest articles and paraphernalia in his expositions. He has been declared to be the monarch of skill and dexterity. He has a wonderful pair of hands, and with these alone he baffles his audiences. The box plan for the season is open at Montreux.

O.V.B.

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The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in regular Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.

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SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZANKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZANKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Comie & Goods	Local	Fast	Slow	Comie & Goods	Local	Fast	Slow	Comie & Goods	Local	Fast	Slow	Comie & Goods
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00	arr.	14.50	15.50	16.50	Shanghai North	arr.	6.30	7.55	8.20	14.10	15.30	16.30
Jiading	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.25	arr.	15.06	16.06	17.06	Jiading	dep.	7.00	8.30	8.50	14.00	15.35	16.05
Shanghai South	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.38	arr.	15.13	16.13	17.13	Shanghai South	dep.	8.04	9.45	10.00	14.00	15.29	16.05
Langhou Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	arr.	15.30	16.29	17.29	Langhou Junction	dep.	8.41	10.31	10.40	13.59	15.61	16.40
Shanghai North	dep.	7.48	9.10	10.20	arr.	15.38	16.00	17.00	Shanghai North	dep.	7.15	9.28	11.22	14.10	16.30	17.30
Langhou Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	arr.	15.30	16.29	17.29	Langhou Junction	dep.	7.48	9.53	11.55	14.48	16.62	17.40
Shanghai South	dep.	7.48	9.10	10.20	arr.	15.38	16.00	17.00	Shanghai South	dep.	7.05	10.47	12.59	14.08	17.40	18.40
Langhou Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	arr.	15.30	16.29	17.29	Langhou Junction	dep.	8.18	10.38	12.58	14.00	17.33	18.33
Shanghai North	dep.	8.59	10.48	12.02	arr.	16.07	17.42	18.42	Shanghai North	dep.	8.35	10.58	13.15	14.25	17.50	18.40
Jiading	dep.	9.51	11.52	13.29	arr.	16.58	18.49	19.49	Jiading	dep.	8.50	11.44	14.14	15.11	17.28	18.29
Shanghai South	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.50	arr.	17.22	19.20	20.20	Shanghai South	dep.	8.45	11.06	13.15	14.50	17.57	18.50
Langhou Junction	dep.	8.45	11.06	13.15	arr.	17.59	19.50	20.50	Langhou Junction	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	15.50	18.24	19.10
Shanghai North	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	arr.	19.19	21.10	22.10	Shanghai North	dep.	10.30	12.45	15.05	16.55	19.18	20.10
Langhou Junction	dep.	11.35	13.10	15.50	arr.	19.35	21.20	22.20	Langhou Junction	dep.	10.50	13.05	15.25	17.15	19.37	20.30

KONZENCHIAO TO ZANKOU	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zankou	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	14.55	17.20	19.15
Konzenchiao	dep.	7.10	8.40	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Konzenchiao	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	15.55	17.50	19.15
Konzenchiao	dep.	7.20	8.50	11.50	14.25	16.25	19.00	Konzenchiao	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zankou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	14.40	16.55	—	Zankou	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. RESTAURANT ONE



Little Jimmy

